The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the COMMERCIAL Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS—Per year DAILY, Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY, Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1871. NO. 398.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reduction of the German Army

Cholera Increasing at Konigsberg.

THE TROUBLES IN COREA.

The Striking British Workmen.

Evacuation of the Paris Forts.

Alliance of all the Latin Races.

Death of Alexander Hamilton—Paris Forts to be Evacuated To-day.

LONDON, September 19.—Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under Earl Derby, died yesterday in Dublin.

The postal money order system between the United States and England will go into operation October 2d.

The Times has a dispatch from Versailles announcing that Thiers goes to Fontainbleau during the recess of the Assembly. He will afterward visit the sites of the proposed military camps.

The Russian fleet, escorting the Grand Duke Alexis, will proceed to Falmouth to coal and for necessary repairs, instead of remaining at Plymouth.

The steamships Antwerp and Hibernia have proceeded to Liverpool.

The Paris forts will be formally surrendered by the Germans to-morrow. In the evacuation of forts the departments contiguous with Paris will follow immediately, and will be completed by the 25th.

Herr Von Arnim and Thiers are engaged in the details of peace at the Convention to-day.

Reduction of the German Army to a Peace Footing—Cholera Increasing at Konigsberg.

BERLIN, September 19.—The German army will be placed upon a peace footing and will be immediately reduced to the effective strength of 400,000 men.

General Von Moltke has been created Count.

The violence of the cholera increases at Konigsberg. The rate of deaths has advanced from fifty per cent. to seventy, or even eighty. The deaths for the week ending September 17, were three hundred.

Meeting in Favor of English Strikers.

LONDON, September 19.—A meeting was held at Chelsea last night in favor of the British workmen now on a strike. Mr. Odgen was the principal speaker. He denounced in strong terms certain proprietors who had accumulated wealth out of the labor of the poor.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, September 19.—The Prince Imperial of Germany, Frederick William, and wife, arrived at Wilhelmshole yesterday.

LONDON, September 19.—The newspapers generally praise the maneuvres of the troops and militia at the Aldershot camp. Many officers who have been present call the attention to the total absence of provision trains.

A naval court martial has been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident to the Iron Ram, which recently went ashore.

The English hop crop has been gathered, and the yield is about one-third of an average crop.

DUBLIN, September 19.—John Daly, Mayor of Cork, has been presented with the insignia of the French Legion of Honor, in recognition of the humanity shown by the municipality and people of that city in sending succor to the French wounded during the recent war.

Six men have been convicted in one of the Irish courts on a charge of drilling illegally, and sentenced variously.

BERNE, September 19.—The Catholic party of the town of Solothurn, Switzerland, has constituted itself a liberal municipality.

BERLIN, September 19.—Bismarck has returned from Salzburg.

TURIN, September 19.—The municipality of Turin gave a banquet to-day in honor of the completion of Mont Cenis tunnel, at which the representatives of the foreign governments who took part in the ceremonies of the formal opening were present. The utmost cordiality was evinced by all the guests, and the French Ambassador was received with remarkably enthusiastic. Many speeches were made, and a number of toasts drank, the principal of which were those to the Mont Cenis tunnel and the "memory of Cavour."

VIENNA, September 19.—The ministerial crisis here is imminent. Baron Lingenau has been appointed Ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburg.

BUCHAREST, September 19.—The session of the Legislative Chamber was opened to-day by Prince Milian, who congratulated the deputies on the prosperity of the principality and the excellent condition of the army.

LONDON, September 19.—The foreign workmen are leaving Newcastle. The magistrates there have dismissed numerous summonses brought by masters against employees who left their work unfinished.

An English Journal Blames America for the Trouble in Corea.

LONDON, September 19.—The *Morning Advertiser* to-day contains an editorial imputing the blame for the war in Corea to the United States. It says the result of the recent battle will be the driving of foreigners from the country. The *Advertiser* also says England will not join the United States in the demands for peace at the Convention under Admiral Rogers was sent into Corean waters.

An Alliance of All Latin Races.

TURIN, September 19.—The King of Italy arrived here to-day, and had a private audience with Count de Remusat. At the banquet yesterday, Count de Remusat insisted on an alliance of all the Latin races. Signor Visconti, in replying, advocated a union of France and Italy. Many toasts were drunk. A banquet to-morrow.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 19. 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money, and 93⅝ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do. do. '65, 93¾; do. '67, 93½; 10-40s 92¾. Weather throughout England fair and favorable to the crops.

PARIS, September 19.—Rentes 56 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 19.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¾d.

California wheat 9s 2d; No. 2 red western spring 8s 10d; red winter 10s 5d. Flour 24s 6d for 24s 6d for western. Corn 32s 9d. Peas 40s 6d for Canadian.

CAME TO GRIEF.

A Colored Burglar Captured in Salem, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., September 19, 1871.

Last night another burglary was committed in this place, the drug store of E. Lease & Co. being entered. Constable Read, in passing the store, saw the burglar at work, and procuring the assistance of Marshal Young, proceeded to make the arrest. The no giar becoming alarmed, fled from the store, with the marshal and constable in pursuit, the race being enlivened with pistol shots occasionally—none of them, however, taking effect. They finally captured the burglar, who proved to be a colored man by name Henry Venable, who had an examination before Mayor Fawcett. Venable attempted to prove an alibi, but being unsuccessful, was committed for trial.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

The area of low barometer, which was Monday afternoon on Lake Superior, has to-day extended over New England, and the pressure has fallen quite rapidly on the Atlantic coast. It is also quite low on the Southern and Gulf States, and has been during the past two days in Utah and Nevada.

Threatening weather has prevailed from New England to the Gulf to-day. Rain has been reported only at a few localities. The clearing weather last night on the upper lakes is again followed by cloudy and threatening weather. The northwesterly winds are reported from New York to Virginia, and brisk northerly winds from Mississippi to upper Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably again fall in the Northwest, and an area of high barometer move from Wisconsin eastward, followed by low pressure and threatening weather. The brisk wind on Lake Michigan will probably extend to the Upper Huron and Erie to-night, and the conditions remain favorable for rain to-day in the South Atlantic and Gulf coast; partially cloudy and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States, with light rain on the coasts in the morning.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

The leading parties in the Shawangunk Tunnel, a mile long, on the Midland Railway, met on Monday night. Trains will pass through the tunnel by the first of January next.

The nineteenth triennial conclave of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, commenced in Baltimore yesterday morning.

A reunion of the Spiritual Progressive Lyceum was held in Cleveland yesterday, many Shakers participating.

Victoria Woodhull lectured on woman suffrage in Cleveland last night.

The citizens of Sebastan county, Ark., deny that the Ku-Klux are too strong there for the civil authorities to cope with.

All three of the Atlantic cables are now in good working order.

In Lowell, Mass., where the small-pox prevails to some extent, red flags by day and red lights at night indicate the infected houses.

There was only one death from yellow fever in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, and there are only sixteen cases under treatment.

The remains of the late President Lincoln and his two deceased children were yesterday removed from the temporary vault to the permanent one just completed in Oak Ridge Cemetery. There were no ceremonies at the removal. Robert T. Lincoln, the only remaining child, was present, as were also Senator Trumbull, Judge Davis, Judge Treat, Governor R. G. Brown, of Missouri, the Illinois State officers and the officers of the Lincoln Monument Association and many ladies.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Versailles, says the condemnation to death of the petroleuses on the charge of arson, is startling in view of the fact that there was not one jot of evidence to establish this charge in the eyes of the French writer. The same writer says that Lullier has appealed to the higher courts for a revision of sentence, and in view of the fact that Lullier was for many years a madman, and that his friends believed in his insanity, it is hoped the sentence will not be carried out.

POLITICAL.

Illinois Republican Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, September 19.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate at large meets here to-morrow. There are seven candidates in the field for nomination, but the struggle is believed to be between Ex-Justice J. K. Dubois, Ex-Governor Oglesby and Gen. J. S. Beveridge, with indications in favor of Dubois.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 19.
THE MIXED COMMISSION.

The United States and British mixed commission, under the Treaty of Washington, for the examination and decision of the claims of Lynch countries other than those known as the Alabama claims, will hold its first meeting in Washington on Monday, 25th instant.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Large Strike on the Mill Farm, Near Pleasantville—Fine Oil in Lawrence County.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: A large flowing well was struck on the Mill farm, near Pleasantville, last Saturday. The land interest is owned by Mr. A. H. Bronson, and the well by Mr. Chas. Scott. The well is 850 feet deep, and 14 feet in the third sand. When the tool struck the crevice at that depth, a large volume of oil the full size of the hole shot forty feet above the top of the derrick, and it has continued to flow ever since. On Sunday the yield of this well was averaged at 400 barrels per day, but last evening it was estimated at between 375 and 300 barrels per day, but these reports are doubtless exaggerated.

The Oil City *Register* of Monday says: Messrs. Cook, of Seneca Street, have lent us a small bottle of oil gathered by them in Lawrence county, near the Ohio line, from an old well drilled there. It is a beautiful amber color, and of about twenty-four gravity. It sells at the wells for thirty-five cents per gallon, and the wells are only two hundred and fifty feet in depth. The oil is a natural lubricator, and is free from grit. Messrs. Cook propose to operate in that locality during the coming season, and we wish them success.

STATE POLITICS.

A convention has been called to meet in the city of Lancaster on Saturday next, to nominate an independent, anti-corruption county ticket.

The Republican County Convention of Berks county on Saturday nominated the following county ticket: President Judge, Hon. Henry Van Reed; Associate Judge, Hon. Henry Rhoade; Assembly, George W. Hain, Abraham Schweitzer, F. R. Shaffers, Jr.; Sheriff, Levi Kline; Rev. District Attorney, Charles F. Evans; Treasurer, Henry Kuhner; Commissioner, John G. Kaufman; Surveyor, James B. Wells; Auditor, Jeremiah Van Reed; Director of the Poor, Elijah de Turk. David E. Benson, Henry S. Eckert, Dr. John S. Tryon, and Lewis L. Custer were appointed delegates to the next State Convention, and Samuel Freyer and Thomas D. Foster, with H. Malsberger and Wm. B. Shomo as alternates, as delegates to the next National Convention. The latter being instructed to support the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

The Democrats of the second Senatorial district, Philadelphia, have nominated William S. Torr, Esq., in place of Mr. John O. James, declined.

In Philadelphia, says the *Press*, Republican organization has become thorough and systematic. A Democratic victory here is impossible, and the state ticket and the Legislature are both reasonably safe with active work in the interior.

The *Bonham American*, published at Danville, is confident of Republican success in that county this fall, and the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Assembly. In Luzerne, Northumberland, Carbon, Schuylkill, and the upper coal regions, the prospect is a good one and grows better every day.

The convention of Return Judges from the Republican primary elections in Erie county, at their recent meeting, passed a resolution abolishing the Crawford county system of nominating candidates, and returning to that of delegates.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. J. B. Tacker is to deliver an agricultural address at the Northumberland County Fair during its continuance.

An old lady who died a few days ago at the age of 102, in Lebanon, is said to have retained her memory to the last in a most remarkable degree. She distinctly recollected many events which occurred several centuries ago.

The first annual fair of the Sharon Driving Park Association commenced this morning, the first day, on the grounds, one mile east of Sharon, and will continue three days. The track is circular in shape, and said to be one of the best in western Pennsylvania. The premiums are liberal, aggregating $1,000, and will be competed for by some of our best stock.

The building for the accommodation of the ladies is finely adapted for the purpose. Good weather will insure a fine exhibition.

General Burnside intends making a visit to Norristown shortly, and will be received by the surviving members of the old Fifty-first (General Hartranft's) Regiment.

The Cameron *Herald* says that Mr. Amos Raymond, of Raymond, Potter county, met with a queer accident a few days ago. It appears that he was at work on the upper floor of his barn, when he missed his footing and fell through the floor below, striking square on his feet. As he struck the floor his head was thrown back, and his hair, which were extended upwards, with such force as to break both arms between the elbow and wrist.

The military of Chester county will commemorate the ninety-fourth anniversary of the massacre at Paoli, on the 20th instant, by a parade on the old battle ground.

Three men received fatal injuries and two were badly crippled by the falling of a scaffold at Orangeville, Mercer county, last week.

Rev. J. V. Eckert, of Lancaster, has a family relic, in the shape of a miniature pair of buckskin slippers, made by his wife's grandfather one hundred and twenty-one years ago.

Major John S. Weller, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Pottstown, and at one time a member of the Legislature, died on Tuesday last.

A little girl named Emilia Stauffer died in Reading last week from lock-jaw, caused by running a crochet needle into her chest seven days previously.

Anthony McGlinn, who has been for the last ten years a tipstaff in the Lancaster county court, died at his residence, in that city, Friday, aged eighty-seven years and six months.

Pennsylvania has 14,212 public schools, 17,612 teachers and 828,491 pupils. The average salary of male teachers per month is $66 67; of female teachers, $32 38. Average cost of tuition of each pupil per month, 98 cents. Total cost of tuition for the year 1870, $3,747,451 51. Estimated value of school property, $15,847,183.

Lewis Egbert died at his home in Sandy Lake township on the 2d inst., at the age of seventy-four years. He was the father of Hon. Egbert as present in developing the Pennsylvania oil regions. Mr. Egbert had been a resident of Mercer county for seventy years.

The annual fair of the Union Agricultural Association will be held at Burgettstown on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Liberal premiums are offered, and the display of farm products and implements and stock will no doubt exceed that of any former years.

A correspondent writes from Milford, Pike county, on the 8th: This morning the keeper of the county jail at this place—where the boys Carroll and Harrington are confined, and from which they almost succeeded in escaping on Sunday—entered the cell of these young desperadoes and found Carroll gone, and the irons of Harrington nearly off. A bar was the cut of one of the windows, and the iron bed-post had again been used as a lever. Harrington, after a long fit of laughter at Carroll's discomfiture at the latter, informed that official that Carroll had obtained his freedom by cutting off his irons with the rough edge of a tin plate, using for the dust of a brick he had torn from the hearth and powdered, for the purpose. Since the flight he worked hard nearly all night, the shackles giving way about two and a half o'clock. He then commenced the same operation on the irons of Harrington, but at the urgent request of the latter who saw the impossibility of his companion escaping, he desisted. Carroll, Carroll pried out the same bar they had freed on Wednesday, and bidding Harrington good-bye, made his escape about four o'clock this morning. The authorities were at once informed of the fact, and officers have been sent in every direction, but as yet nothing has been heard of the daring young fugitive. He told Harrington that he was going to strike for the mountains, but as for the mountains on all sides this information is not very destinite. Harrington enjoys the chagrin of the officers, and says they won't find him either, when he is wanted at Court. He says they cannot catch Carroll, for he has been in the same situation before, while before this an escaped jail-bird, Carroll, who is an innocent, clean, smart looking boy, left the jail for a time, but since that he was going to stay with him but a few days longer; that he would "go to——before he'd go to the Penitentiary." A watch has now been set upon the cell, to prevent Harrington escaping. Some idea of the ingenuity and daring of these boys may be formed when it is stated that there have been confined in this cell some most notorious and notorious and hardened criminals, who before this in vain to break out. It is thought that Carroll will be recaptured.

Ira, a little son of John S. Hanawalt, of Mifflin county, was drowned on the 3d inst., by falling into a canal-boat. As a coincidence, about fifteen months ago a little son of Henry W. Hanawalt was killed also on Sunday by being crushed under a rolling log, within fifteen feet of the same spot.

A two year old child of Mrs. Martin, a widow residing in Porter township, Huntingdon county, fell into a spring on the 6th inst., and was drowned.

The ruins of the late fire in Williamsport are being rapidly cleared away, and the work of rebuilding will commence at once.

John Morgan, the oldest citizen of Phœnixville, Berks county, who had served two terms in the Legislature, died on the 5th instant, aged eighty-three years.

The Juniata county jail has fallen into a state of dilapidation through want of use. Recently a man was confined in it for some trifling offense, but he found no temptation to keep within the bounds of his cursed forefingers as a key, unlocked the door, and left the place in disgust.

Hon. H. S. Evans, veteran editor of the West Chester *News*, has obtained a patent for an automatic railroad signal.

Christian Schultz, aged sixty-three, a well known citizen of Reading, committed suicide on Monday morning by hanging himself in the woods near his garden. His mind had been unsettled for some time. This was the second suicide in that city within two days.

The following item, from the Huntingdon *Globe*, is decidedly "rattlesnake," killed a Colerain, with nine rattles. It would age like any hound.

At last accounts Hon. Eli Slifer, of Lewisburg, was in Lisbon, Portugal, and his health was said to be improving.

Several employees of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company were before the court in Reading on Monday, on a *habeas corpus*, on charges of conspiracy and surety of the peace, preferred by the resident engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The complaint was, that on the completion of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a short distance from this city, the said employees were proceeding to take forcible possession of a strip of ground in that locality, to which the Reading Company claim the title, in fee, and to injure the road-way. The defendants were bound over to answer.

One of the competitors for the New York State prize for a canal model is Horace Wickham, Jr., of Chicago, whose plan is thus described: He employs the screw for a propelling power, but has not yet decided as to locating it in the bow or stern of the boat. He destroys the "wash" caused by the blunt bow of the canal boat moving rapidly through the water by a contrivance not simple device. This consists of "wings" constructed of plank, one on each side of the boat, moving along parallel with it and held by iron arms at a distance of a few feet from the boat, which thin wings cut the water at the bow and destroys it, leaving smooth water behind.

Or Paris as it is a correspondent writes as follows: "The Paris of former times, where people went to live cheap, exists no longer. As for the hats, Lord bless me, don't ask me the price for them. The present style is the worst I have ever seen, nine out of ten being so heavily laden with fruit of all sorts that they form the chaplets of grapes sculptors put upon the heads of satyrs. Another thing about the ladies, you are sure to be charged double, and often add fifteen per cent. to the estimates for ordinary swindles. It is a regular business now to defraud foreigners, and people sell you for a stranger, and the forgery of pieces of the Coliseum or Venidome are as common as the forgery of eggs."

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

The well known flour and tea men, are handling groceries, tobaccos, cigars, cheese, fish, sugars, syrups, spices, roast coffees, &c., &c. They have the reputation of handling goods on small margins. This is one of the leading houses of our city.

WHAT MRS. SWISSHELM KNOWS ABOUT HORTICULTURE.

She Continues Her Travels—Very Little About Horticulture—Something About Other Matters.

ZOZONIA, PA., September 3, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of the 31st ult., you give us a touching story of woman's love," in which the daughter of wealthy parents, of Auburn, N. Y., runs away with a railroad engineer, is married to him, dresses in men's clothes, turns apple vender, then fireman, then gold digger, "still in masculine garments," and after ten years of such career, "exposed to hardships and accidents," dies and has the immortal honor of having her Chicago, used-to-be-husband refer to her heroic devotion "in the terms of the tenderest admiration!"

I hope your young lady readers will, one and all, be deeply impressed with the sublime example thus held up for their emulation and imitation. It certainly is a squelcher to the "grab game" which, dignified by the name of "rights," means to "get all you can without making any return for it," and as a "story of woman's attachment to man," is a capital illustration of how little a woman may get for her all, but if young ladies, daughters of wealthy parents, should all make a rush for this door of honorable distinction, the supply of young engineers may run out, and there must be a surplus of "firemen." As for the old maids, matrons and widows, I do not see how it is to help their case, and if they are shut out from this seventh heaven, they may as well scrape away at the "grab game" of rights, so I proceed with the account of my horticultural tour.

From Pittsburgh went to Kittanning, suffering from an attack of diptheria, lectured under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Presbyterian church. The pastor, Rev. Ewing, was present and opened our meeting with prayer. I talked an hour and three-quarters; the subject was new and the people did not seem wearied, but I was, and still had failed to do justice to it. I have concluded that the attempt to discuss both the Old and New Testament view of woman's sphere, in one lecture, is too much, and have divided it into two, "Thorns and Thistles," and "Paul and Women."

In Kittanning I met, for the first time, Congressman Phipps, a gentleman of the old school in his personal appearance would grace any deliberative body. His voice and conversation would indicate the able debater, and from what I saw of him I should judge that his district was ably and well represented; but I was more interested in renewing my acquaintance with his wife, at whose feet I used to sit, and con my lessons over; when she was one of the most elegant women in the Smoky City, and presented that rare combination, a reigning belle, and a model daughter, teacher, friend and Christian. It was sad to talk over the old times, and count the names of those who are gone.

On Friday I stayed over to get that diptheria broken up, and drove about a little to see the ancient borough, which quite surprised me by its extent and evidences of wealth and enterprise. It is washed by the Allegheny on one side, and has a run by hills on the other three. On the side of one of these a fine, cut-stone court-house looks somewhat like a teething cliff projecting from the green precipitous scene. I left Mr. H. M. Watson, one of the best citizens, and reached Indiana at nine, in a steady, determined rain; stayed a week, until that form of fever thirsting for rain was fine, found it broke on diptheria, had run its course, then came a relapse, took a rest. Supplied the pulpit of "Two-Lick Church" (regular Baptist) Sabbath, the 13th ult.; had a full house at Methodist Episcopal Church, of Diamondville, the 14th; lectured, aggregating $18, and will be competed for by some of our best stock. The building is finely adapted for the purpose. Good weather will insure a fine exhibition.

General Burnside intends making a visit to Norristown shortly, and will be received by the surviving members of the old Fifty-first (General Hartranft's) Regiment.

The Cameron *Herald* says that Mr. Amos Raymond, of Raymond, Potter county, met with a queer accident a few days ago. It appears that he was at work on the upper floor of his barn, when he missed his footing and fell through the floor below, striking square on his feet. As he struck the floor his head was thrown back, and his hair, which were extended upwards, with such force as to break both arms between the elbow and wrist.

The military of Chester county will commemorate the ninety-fourth anniversary of the massacre at Paoli, on the 20th instant, by a parade on the old battle ground.

Three men received fatal injuries and two were badly crippled by the falling of a scaffold at Orangeville, Mercer county, last week.

Rev. J. V. Eckert, of Lancaster, has a family relic, in the shape of a miniature pair of buckskin slippers, made by his wife's grandfather one hundred and twenty-one years ago.

Major John S. Weller, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Pottstown, and at one time a member of the Legislature, died on Tuesday last.

A little girl named Emilia Stauffer died in Reading last week from lock-jaw, caused by running a crochet needle into her chest seven days previously.

Anthony McGlinn, who has been for the last ten years a tipstaff in the Lancaster county court, died at his residence, in that city, Friday, aged eighty-seven years and six months.

Pennsylvania has 14,212 public schools, 17,612 teachers and 828,491 pupils. The average salary of male teachers per month is $66 67; of female teachers, $32 38. Average cost of tuition of each pupil per month, 98 cents. Total cost of tuition for the year 1870, $3,747,451 51. Estimated value of school property, $15,847,183.

Lewis Egbert died at his home in Sandy Lake township on the 2d inst., at the age of seventy-four years. He was the father of Hon. Egbert as present in developing the Pennsylvania oil regions. Mr. Egbert had been a resident of Mercer county for seventy years.

The annual fair of the Union Agricultural Association will be held at Burgettstown on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Liberal premiums are offered, and the display of farm products and implements and stock will no doubt exceed that of any former years.

A correspondent writes from Milford, Pike county, on the 8th: This morning the keeper of the county jail at this place—where the boys Carroll and Harrington are confined, and from which they almost succeeded in escaping on Sunday—entered the cell of these young desperadoes and found Carroll gone, and the irons of Harrington nearly off. A bar was the cut of one of the windows, and the iron bed-post had again been used as a lever. Harrington, after a long fit of laughter at Carroll's discomfiture at the latter, informed that official that Carroll had obtained his freedom by cutting off his irons with the rough edge of a tin plate, using for the dust of a brick he had torn from the hearth and powdered, for the purpose. Since the flight he worked hard nearly all night, the shackles giving way about two and a half o'clock. He then commenced the same operation on the irons of Harrington, but at the urgent request of the latter who saw the impossibility of his companion escaping, he desisted. Carroll, Carroll pried out the same bar they had freed on Wednesday, and bidding Harrington good-bye, made his escape about four o'clock this morning. The authorities were at once informed of the fact, and officers have been sent in every direction, but as yet nothing has been heard of the daring young fugitive. He told Harrington that he was going to strike for the mountains, but as for the mountains on all sides this information is not very destinite. Harrington enjoys the chagrin of the officers, and says they won't find him either, when he is wanted at Court. He says they cannot catch Carroll, for he has been in the same situation before, while before this an escaped jail-bird, Carroll, who is an innocent, clean, smart looking boy, left the jail for a time, but since that he was going to stay with him but a few days longer; that he would "go to——before he'd go to the Penitentiary." A watch has now been set upon the cell, to prevent Harrington escaping. Some idea of the ingenuity and daring of these boys may be formed when it is stated that there have been confined in this cell some most notorious and notorious and hardened criminals, who before this in vain to break out. It is thought that Carroll will be recaptured.

Ira, a little son of John S. Hanawalt, of Mifflin county, was drowned on the 3d inst., by falling into a canal-boat. As a coincidence, about fifteen months ago a little son of Henry W. Hanawalt was killed also on Sunday by being crushed under a rolling log, within fifteen feet of the same spot.

A two year old child of Mrs. Martin, a widow residing in Porter township, Huntingdon county, fell into a spring on the 6th inst., and was drowned.

The ruins of the late fire in Williamsport are being rapidly cleared away, and the work of rebuilding will commence at once.

John Morgan, the oldest citizen of Phœnixville, Berks county, who had served two terms in the Legislature, died on the 5th instant, aged eighty-three years.

The Juniata county jail has fallen into a state of dilapidation through want of use. Recently a man was confined in it for some trifling offense, but he found no temptation to keep within the bounds of his cursed forefingers as a key, unlocked the door, and left the place in disgust.

Hon. H. S. Evans, veteran editor of the West Chester *News*, has obtained a patent for an automatic railroad signal.

Christian Schultz, aged sixty-three, a well known citizen of Reading, committed suicide on Monday morning by hanging himself in the woods near his garden. His mind had been unsettled for some time. This was the second suicide in that city within two days.

The following item, from the Huntingdon *Globe*, is decidedly "rattlesnake," killed a Colerain, with nine rattles. It would age like any hound.

At last accounts Hon. Eli Slifer, of Lewisburg, was in Lisbon, Portugal, and his health was said to be improving.

Several employees of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company were before the court in Reading on Monday, on a *habeas corpus*, on charges of conspiracy and surety of the peace, preferred by the resident engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The complaint was, that on the completion of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a short distance from this city, the said employees were proceeding to take forcible possession of a strip of ground in that locality, to which the Reading Company claim the title, in fee, and to injure the road-way. The defendants were bound over to answer.

SCIENTIFIC.

Scientific Exploration of the Mammoth Cave.

At the close of the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an excursion was made by the members to the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, for the purpose of making further the exploration of its mysteries. Fourteen different species of the animals which inhabit the cave were collected—blind fish, insects, crickets, centipedes, spiders, blind crawfish, and crawfish that can see, and a blind frog. Of the crawfish and the insects and spiders occurred in considerable abundance, but most of the forms of life inhabiting the cave, the blind fish were not abundant, and quite as shy as though they had eyes; they darted off from the slightest movement of the water. Small bats were occasionally seen flitting. These little creatures have eyes, but they are said to be no larger than the head of a candle needle.

The flood is not a new one, but was new to most of the party, as it only happens once in a few years. A few hundred yards places the observer in the midst of forms of life in many respects similar to the strange and more unlike those he is accustomed to see than he could find by a voyage half around the globe.

Geologically this cave is also wonderful. The explorers found all the ordinary minerals known to exist there, such as nitrous gypsum, the finest of gypsum, the latter of which form the rosettes and wreaths of the floral halls, and the most brilliant decorations of the cave's walls, and the most delicate stalactites—nodules of iron pyrites, the formation of sulphate, carbonate of lime in the form of stalagmites and stalactites, &c. Immediately over this cavernous limestone is a considerable thickness of heavy bedded sandstone, which forms the main portion of the bluffs in the forms of the Mammoth Cave and the hills on each side of the valley of the Green river. The explorers found all the ordinary minerals known to exist there, such as nitrous gypsum, the finest of gypsum, the latter of which form the rosettes and wreaths of the floral halls, and the most brilliant decorations of the cave's walls, and the most delicate stalactites—nodules of iron pyrites, the formation of sulphate, carbonate of lime in the form of stalagmites and stalactites, &c. Immediately over this cavernous limestone is a considerable thickness of heavy bedded sandstone, which forms the main portion of the bluffs in the forms of the Mammoth Cave and the hills on each side of the valley of the Green river.

Some of the characteristic fossils of the St. Louis limestone were found, but they were very rare. The oolitic structure of the lower portions of these rocks is visible in the cut. The agencies are about the same in all our large cities—the only difference in this case being the much more gigantic scale on which these agencies have operated. Water both acts, always held by surface waters, helping forward disintegration, has chiseled out all the passages, halls, galleries, domes, etc., of this cave.

It is for evidence that the formation of this cavern was the work of a subterranean river and its attendant lakes. We have seen substantially the same idea in Republican papers. To all such I wish to say that it is not true. I deny the impeachment in all its parts and will tell you why.

First, if what has been found and proved, as is the case in the municipal affairs of New York city, are properly chargeable to the Democratic party, simply because that party has not by indignation after no condemnation against the perpetrators of those villainies, then that party has checked out all the corruptions now brought to the light, either by direct argument or silent assent. Of course they make the entire party responsible. Virginia is in full rule. So fully is it carried out that any member of the Democratic party who dares to differ from the Co. is immediately read out of the party. For proof see the treatment Congressman Roosevelt is now receiving at the hands of the Democracy. Unanimity after no condemnation against the perpetrators of those villainies, then that party has checked out all the passages, halls, galleries, domes, etc., of this cave.

It is for evidence that the formation of this cavern Cave was the work of a subterranean river and its attendant lakes. We have seen substantially the same idea in Republican papers. To all such I wish to say that it is not true. I deny the impeachment in all its parts and will tell you why.

First, if what has been found and proved, as is the case in the municipal affairs of New York city, are properly chargeable to the Democratic party, simply because that party has not by indignation after no condemnation against the perpetrators of those villainies, then that party has checked out all the passages, halls, galleries, domes, etc., of this cave.

Second, Corruption, when only suggested in regard to Republicans, enlists not only the unanimous condemnation of the whole party, but a large majority of the party as such, thus making villainy the exception and not the rule, while the Democracy, in the first year in its history, has developed a case of corruption made, of the 1,500,000 gallons that went aboard the Ocean Queen, 1,000,000 gallons of crude and refined from that time forward the shipments steadily increased, until in 1870 there was sent from our ports no less than 49,021,634 gallons of crude and refined, amounting in aggregate value to the sum of $12,256,408.

This was distributed among the European nations as follows: The United Kingdom, 11,943,157 gallons; North German Union, 11,943,157 gallons; Holland, 5,970,579 gallons; France, 3,691,344 gallons; Belgium, 5,407,912 gallons; Gibraltar, 2,304,000 gallons; Italy, 2,534,400 gallons; Italy, 2,985,411 gallons; Denmark, 1,956,955 gallons, and Russia, 1,094,660 gallons. Besides supplying these countries, we also send oil in smaller quantities to the Dutch and English West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, Austria, Sweden, and even Liberia.

Immense quantities of bituminous coal are now being shipped over the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, intended for gas making purposes.

PORT PERRY SCHOOLS.

Proposed Increase of Teachers' Salaries.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORT PERRY, PA., September 19, 1871.

The school house on last Friday evening, to take measures concerning the action of the School Board, which fixed the salaries of teachers at such a pitiful sum as to render it impossible to retain or secure efficient teachers.

The meeting organized by calling Capt. B. L. Wood to the chair and Dr. Maginnis to act as secretary.

After a pretty full discussion, and interchange of opinion, a resolution was passed demanding as a right that the Board be taken to recover the moneys paid to the city on grounds of illegality alleged, and asks for the Mayor's instructions in the premises.

In Sabbath-school work, "Talk general practical Christianity, but in giving my experience warrant for preaching a risen Savior, I must, perforce, talk woman's rights, and the crowds that gather to hear show that the fields are white to the harvest and the laborers few.

Those *model* women who sacrifice every duty in life to the one grand passion and play troubadour in fireman's costume are so unapproachable in their sublime heroism that I only long for the time when all women geniuses as to require them all to be troubadours. This superior vocation is only open to the young and fascinating. Any one would be disgusted with a homely troubadour, a fireman, or who should adopt the profession to win bread for her fatherless children; and so the homely majority need to "grab" for the right of equal wages for equal work, for the right to the education which the boys' Christian civilization which has been reached through the prayers and labors, the martyrdom and death of thousands of Christian women shall not be sacrificed on the altar of the old cannibal, Popery and Paganism.

The christian women of this age—the successors of those who have died for civil and religious liberty in the Roman amphitheaters, in the Scottish glens of France and Spain, amid the mountains of Scotland and on the plains of Holland, of those who have preached Christ amid the flames and sang His praises in their dying hour, will not devote their work to do than running away with young engineers and selling apples in man's attire.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

IS IT TRUE?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SIR: It is said that Philadelphia—Philadelphia—in short, all our large cities—are as corrupt as Tweed, Hall, Tammany & Co., of New York? This remark I heard made a few days since by an intelligent Republican citizen. We have seen substantially the same idea in Republican papers. To all such I wish to say that it is not true. I deny the impeachment in all its parts and will tell you why.

First, if what has been found and proved, as is the case in the municipal affairs of New York city, are properly chargeable to the Democratic party, simply because that party has not by indignation after no condemnation against the perpetrators of those villainies, then that party has checked out all the passages, halls, galleries, domes, etc., of this cave.

It is for evidence that the formation of this cavern Cave was the work of a subterranean river and its attendant lakes

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK, who was announced to address a mass meeting of Republicans in City Hall, to-morrow evening, has been compelled by illness to cancel all his engagements. His place will be supplied at the meeting to-morrow night by Gen. F. M. HITZ, of Kentucky.

THE *Post* says we have misrepresented its position concerning Mr. BIRMINGHAM, one of the Democratic candidates for County Commissioner, but does not say wherein. We said that the *Post* had been favoring a coalition on a local ticket on which Mr. BIRMINGHAM's name does not appear, and we say so still. The proof is to be found in the *Post's* own columns. We said that the reason for dropping Mr. BIRMINGHAM was that his views regarding the License Law were identical with those professed by Mr. DILWORTH, the Republican candidate. This it does not and will not deny. We said that the *Post's* object was to force an issue on the License Law. Neither does it deny this. Wherein, therefore, have we misrepresented the *Post*?

TWEED, the Tammany Head Center, is the Democratic candidate in his district for the State Senate. This shows how much the party cares for honesty or public sentiment. The plan is to brave it out; and the worst part of the matter is that TWEED, unless justice first sends him to the State prison, will be elected Senator. CONNOLLY declares that if he goes to the State prison TWEED, SWEENY and HALL shall go too; and there is a good chance of his going. There is a certain kind of honor in preferring to meet his fate to running away, and making his confederates share it with him. So it may be fairly a question whether TWEED will go to the Senate or State prison.

CONSUL GENERAL GEORGE H. BUTLER, with his man STROLOGO, would seem to have returned to Alexandria from Paris, where they were lately junketting. A letter from Mr. DAVID STRANG, the agent of the American Mission at Alexandria, whose late exposure of the improper practices of BUTLER aroused so much attention, was received a few days ago by Colonel LEASURE, of Allegheny city. Mr. STRANG's old commander, in which the writer states that the same friend who forewarned him of STROLOGO's former attack, and by whose advice he carried a loaded cane for self-protection, has still more subsequently advised him not to visit Alexandria without arming himself with a good revolver; averring that he has the same ground for this as for his former warning. Mr. STRANG, however, thinks that reasons of policy will probably prevent his enemy from putting his threat into execution. We certainly have no desire to prejudge any any case, or to condemn any man without a hearing. But have any steps been taken to investigate the charges against the Consul General?

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE, *in his late address*, observed that the "irreligious tendencies" of the day were owing to the "reprehensible conduct of the press in sustaining them." The Bishop has of late shown that he is not a man of perfect judgment, and for several reasons his opinions are just now a' a discount, both in and out of the church. It would be just as correct to say that vice prevails on account of the practice of it by members of the clerical profession, as to say that "irreligious tendencies" prevail because "the press" sustains them. Neither profession is immaculate, and there might be some question what are "irreligious tendencies." Probably the Bishop would point to Mr. CHENEY to illustrate what he means. If so, he will find that "the press" is reinforced largely from the church of his own denomination, to say nothing of others. We fear that repeated failures have caused him to grow petulent. Lawyers with bad cases sometimes set to abusing the opposing counsel as the only resort, and others again ruin good cases by lampooning witnesses. It is possible for Bishops to make similar mistakes.

"LET the Democrats of Pennsylvania bear in mind the all important fact that a gain of four members of the Legislature will give the majority in the House as well as in the Senate."—*Philadelphia Herald*.

Forewarned is forearmed. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania remember that the Legislature is the objective point of the Democracy in this struggle. They concede the defeat of MCCANDLESS and COOPER as a foregone conclusion, but they will strain every nerve to obtain control of the Assembly. And no wonder. As we have before said, not only will the next Legislature have to reapportion the Congressional districts of the State, which in the event of a Democratic success it will so gerrymander as practically to render the honest Republican majority of the State of no avail for the next ten years to come, but the Senators chosen on the 10th proximo will help to elect a successor to SIMON CAMERON in 1875, and the party which secures possession of the State this fall will have very strong advantages of position for the national contest of next year, in which, other things being equal, it will be likely to win. Let no Republican, therefore, sleep on his arms during the remainder of this campaign; and let the temperance Republicans of the State remember that every vote cast for the so-called Temperance ticket helps Democracy to obtain the additional "four members," on whose election it has set its heart. With the capture of these four outposts the whole camp would be at the mercy of the enemy. Shall they be surrendered?

MAJOR HODGE, the defaulting Paymaster, came to ruin by gambling in stocks, and so did the defaulting money-order clerk in the New York Postoffice. Both were regarded as honest men above suspicion. Gambling lightly at first and losing, the vice ensnared them and their ruin was inevitable. It is said that a certain amount of forged paper is at all times afloat in Wall street, and that perhaps the cases which are brought to the light are the exceptions. We may safely conclude that HODGE and the money-order clerk are not solitary instances of the kind. It would be quite as safe to suppose that there are others,—the peculiarity in their cases bring the detection. As all gamblers do not lose, so all who gamble with the public money under their control do not prove defaulters. Some make good their takings before detection—sometimes after, we may suspect. But the vice and crime are all the same, and the question is, how are they to be dealt with? The facts in the HODGE case show that where it was supposed the most rigid scrutiny prevailed there was great looseness. What is the remedy? It is safe to assume that a searching reform in the civil service would be an alleviation if not a cure, and there might be legislation on stock gambling which would leave little to fear from common human frailty. But notwithstanding the admonition and the motive these remedies appear to be next to impossible to obtain. If anything will do it, public opinion, educated up to the proper level, will. And it is being so educated. Boiler explosions, most terrible in their consequences, seem likely to lead to a better system of inspection and a greater degree of safety. Let us hope that the detection of public officers gambling in stocks and defaulting in consequence, will not be without its effect.

THE IAGO OF TAMMANY.

It begins to look as if, notwithstanding his adroit assumption of the role of an injured innocent, OAKEY HALL were the worst IAGO of the Tammany cabal. A week or two ago it almost seemed as if the Mayor were really anxious that a fair and impartial investigation into the city finances should be had. Even Congressman ROOSEVELT, while denouncing TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY, lately expressed his belief that HALL was an honest man, whose failings were of the head rather than of the heart, and that the results of the pending examination would at least exonerate him from the charge of being a party to the embezzlement of the city's moneys, and show him to have been a dupe of the conspirators rather than a principal in their crime. By his last dodge, however, the features of the villain are completely unmasked. CONNOLLY's refusal to resign, coupled with his appointment of Mr. GREEN to the office of acting Comptroller, has been to HALL the fatal test. If his skirts were clear of guilt he could have asked no better method of establishing his innocence than that which the appointment of Mr. GREEN affordled. Men who are conscious of rectitude do not shrink from undergoing any scrutiny, however unfriendly or severe. But the new Deputy Comptroller is a life-long Democrat, and his past record is a sufficient guarantee that he will discharge the duties of his office conscientiously and without the slightest partisan bias. If HALL be the maligned man he has claimed to be, GREEN was the very best person he could have selected to make his integrity apparent, and to vindicate him from the unjust aspersions under which he rests. But at this critical juncture, when everything was in train for getting at the plain facts of the case, HALL—driven to desperation by the approaching discovery of his guilt—in a frenzy of madness resorts to an act which only a few days previously he had expressly declared himself unable lawfully to perform. "I cannot," he then said in his letter to CONNOLLY, asking him to resign, "suspend any Head of the Department, not even pending an investigation. I can only prefer charges to the Common Pleas, who alone can remove, after a considerable time for trial." Less than a week afterwards he issues an order removing CONNOLLY from office. This is nothing other than the insanity of a panic-stricken criminal, the proofs of whose guilt are further clenched by his refusal to recognize the appointment of Mr. GREEN. It is evident that the only chance of escape for HALL consisted in stifling the investigation. He has played his last card, and lost, and may now as well doff the garb of hypocrite and exhibit himself in his true colors. Would his *Leader* still be considered good Democratic authority should the editorial sanctum be removed from the Mayor's office to the State prison?

THE CONSPIRACY.

"When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be. When the devil got well the devil a monk was he." How does it come about that notwithstanding the fair and laudable professions of Democracy in those sections of the country where it is comparatively powerless, no sooner does it obtain control of a State than it begins to show its fangs and to gnash its teeth at the civilization of the nineteenth century? Virginia, for instance, is quoted as a model Democratic Commonwealth; and yet the Richmond *Enquirer*—which berates ALEXANDER STEPHENS for his frankness, differs with him only in so far as it considers his utterances premature. The plan of that journal for conducting the next campaign is, to declare no policy "until after election." It thinks, with Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, that everything should now be concentrated on the issue of success. Let the Democratic party obtain possession, it says, and then it can allow things to suit it. Fear of the growing intelligence of the negroes, and of the probability that at their present rate of progress they will presently outstrip a number of the whites, it remarks—

"If we do not like the Constitution we can reform it; if we cannot stand the burden of the common schools we must dispense with them."

There it is—the whole hideous conspiracy against humanity—in a nutshell. And this is exactly what the new departure means. It is an organized hypocrisy, with the "Lost Cause" hidden in the center of it. As further evidence of this fact let it be remembered that in Virginia the whipping post for negroes was re-erected into an institution coincidently with the advent of a Democratic administration, and that in almost every county colored men are daily subjected to this humiliating punishment upon the slightest pretext, by order of Democratic county judges. We find no pleasure in adverting to these matters—most heartily do we wish we could praise instead of blame. But, whichever way we turn, these and similar evidences of a fixed intention to overthrow, or, at least, as far as possible and as fast as possible to neutralize the results of the war look us squarely in the face, and we cannot ignore them. Physical slavery will never in this country be re-established. The question is, shall Democracy be allowed to make moral and intellectual slavery survive?

THE Pittsburgh *Post* proposes a new amendment to the Constitution repealing the clause limiting the office of President to native-born citizens. The framers of the Constitution were wise and sagacious men, and the limitation was one of their most wise and sagacious acts; and this is admitted by none more promptly than intelligent foreigners coming to this country. But Bishop HUGHES, we believe, took another view, and perhaps the *Post* thinks it a good time to propose it. The Bishop, it is known, had a distinct notion about the ultimate destiny of this country, and so probably has the editor of the *Post*. The amendment proposed might facilitate the realization of this notion. Constitutional amendments have thus far been for urgent reasons. Does the present limitation work so much injustice as to create a reasonable demand for the change? While doubtless there are foreign-born citizens among us who are fit to be President, does the general welfare, or even the particular interest of a single person or any number of persons require the removal of the limitation? Or is it a fact, that such a change is demanded now as part of the grand scheme, involving the control of the government and the destiny of the United States, to which Bishop HUGHES was so much devoted, and which has not been lost sight of by his followers of whom the *Post* is an humble but trusted exponent, speaking at the same time as a Democratic organ?

THE Detroit Board of Trade held a meeting on Saturday last and adopted a resolution favoring the construction of a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and approving of a plan for the calling of a national convention by the governors of western States to consider the subject. It was urged by one of the speakers at the meeting that practically the people beyond the Mississippi have no market for their surplus grain. Corn is used for fuel and he had seen the choicest wheat fed to ferry horses because the cost of transporting it to the East eat up its value. The distance from Lake Ontario to Montreal is 340 or 350 miles, and when Montreal is reached the European market would be within reach. It now costs from sixty-five to seventy cents to freight a bushel of wheat from the Mississippi to Liverpool, while from the ports on the Baltic it only costs thirty-five or forty cents. The grain can be shipped in large vessels direct from the West to Europe, western people will be able to compete in the English market with the Asiatic producers, and not till then.

ITALY is pleased at being selected as one of the arbitrators under the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama claims. That the King of Italy should be one of those appointed to adjust these claims is looked upon by the Italians generally as a high compliment to their resurrected country. Such an honor is regarded openly as helping to give standing to the new kingdom so lately admitted into the family of great nations. The origin of public opinion perceived in the treaty not only a good precedent for settling future disputes—and so, possibly one day, keeping Italy out of war—but they are particularly gratified at the attention paid to their sovereign and at the proof of the moral influence which the new Italian power has acquired and is acquiring in the world.

AT the Chicago stock-yards the customary practice of handling disabled hogs is to jerk them up to the shambles, by placing an iron hook through their jaws, and thus hauling them up an inclined plane by steam power. Two or three butchers, who were sworn, described, with the utmost *sang-froid*, the process, telling how it was often five minutes, and sometimes much more, after the animals are thus lacerated before the knife put an end to their misery. It is suggested that this is a good field for the Humane Society to operate in.

IT is now asserted that Gen. Garfield will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and not Mr. Dawes, as has been more generally supposed. The latter, however, will probably continue Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

American cheese is said to be rapidly supplanting English cheese in the English market itself. During the four weeks ending September 1, 265,600 boxes of it were imported into England, amounting in weight to something over 5,000 tons. It sells there at about 53d. per pound for the fine qualities, which is 1¾d. less than the English cheese can be sold for; while it is said to be quite equal to English cheese in quality, flavor and condition. Even the famous Dutch cheeses suffer by the American competition. Six years ago the difference was the other way, and the change is owing entirely to the skill and pains of American dairymen in improving the management of their dairies.

The question is being discussed whether a court has any right to order chloroform administered to a witness in order to get at the truth of evidence given. In Indianapolis, recently, a woman testified in the Police Court that she had been assaulted by her husband, who had broken her arm. A physician was called to testify to the extent of her injuries, but when he attempted to examine her arm she began to yell like a Comanche. Thereupon the Judge ordered chloroform administered, and it was found that the woman had lied, and that her arm was not broken at all. And now the Judge is objurgated for his cruelty.

A correspondent, who has been traversing the country from Buffalo along the shore of Lake Michigan to Grand Haven, writes an interesting account of the immense fruit interest of that section. The most luscious Bartlett pears he saw sold at ninety-five cents a bushel, and peaches of the finest quality at sixty-five cents. Four steamers take into Chicago daily fifty thousand baskets, and from Southern Illinois came thirty thousand baskets of peaches and pears. This truely fruitful part of Michigan is known as the "God exempt belt," from the fact that frost never visits it until late in the season, the winds from the lakes tempering the air. One farm alone in this belt exports thirty thousand baskets every year to Chicago.

The new device for defeating the objects of the ballot, adopted at the recent election in California, reaches the very sublimity of villainy. The name on the ticket sought to be eradicated was written over with nitrate in solution, and when the ticket was first held up it presented the appearance of being clean and uncratched. In the lapse of a short time, after the ticket had been deposited in the ballot-box, the solution turned pitchy black, efacing the printed characters, and presenting perhaps another name to view that had been written across it. Fortunately the fraud was discovered before any considerable number of persons had voted the tickets which had thus been tampered with. It is perhaps needless to add that it was a Democratic device.

Another case of remarkable effects of a bee-sting is reported from West Virginia. Mrs. Harmon Sinsel being stung on the arm by a honey-bee about a week since. She immediately experienced a singular sensation throughout the body, and in a few moments became blind and was seized with violent spasms These were of such extraordinary violence that four men could scarcely hold her, and in spite of the most powerful remedies they continued the greater part of the night. She is now considered out of danger.

TAIS rather startling item is now going the rounds of newspaperdom: On Tuesday of last week a married lady of OXANICE, Wis., closed her eyes in what was supposed to be death. Previously, in the expectation of the event, she had requested that her body be sent to Rochester, N. Y., and buried in the cemetery, where her parents have a lot. She was placed in a metalic burial case, and sent eastward, directed to Rochester. Before reaching her destination the lady revived from her trance, and made such a racket in the coffin that the express messenger felt in duty bound to let her out. Instead of going to Rochester she returned to her husband, and was at Chicago on Saturday last. She refused to telegraph her recovery to her husband, as she desired to surprise him.

The distillers of whisky are accused of sharp practice. Section 1, act of July 21, 1866, of the internal revenue laws, assesses a tax of fifty cents on every proof gallon of whisky, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or other person having possession, before removal from a distillery warehouse, and for every fractional part of a gallon in excess of the number of gallons in a cask or package shall be taxed as a gallon. To avoid the payment of the tax provided for in cases of fractions of gallons, some of the distillers set aside for use in distilleries any barrels having a capacity for more or less than even gallons. They try to save themselves by careful cooperage.

Some interest is felt to know what sort of an island New Caledonia is, where many thousands of Communist prisoners from Paris are likely to be sent. New Caledonia is a tropical island in the mid Pacific, about two hundred and twenty miles long by thirty broad, with a mountainous center. Its native population were KANAKAS, a mild people but fond of eating their enemies—when friends were scarce. They have, however, mostly disappeared, carried off by consumption. The chief settlement is Noumea, with no stream of fresh water nearer than eight miles. This island will be a fearful banishment for the Paris born.

Honey-bees were imported to the Pacific coast several years later than the discovery of gold in California, and it was questioned whether they would thrive in that region, because they are not indigenous there; but they have multiplied wonderfully, and "wild honey," that is, the product of vagrant swarms which have left the parent hives of the domesticated insects, is found in large quantities throughout the State; though the bee-hunters of the frequently disappointed of anticipated prizes through the enterprise of the grizzly bears. In pursuit of such sweet larcenies the bears climb lofty trees, if the wood be decayed and soft.

PERSONAL.

A citizen of Janesville, Wisconsin, on a recent trip to St. Louis, took a sleeping-car berth on a through express train. In the night he got up, and clad only in his sleeping garments, went out on the platform of the car to look at the moon. The door closed with a spring lock, and the porter of the car was asleep. He says he never enjoyed a fifty mile ride as he did that one.

In Rochester, last week, Miss Rosenberg, a young lady twenty-seven inches in height and twenty-two years of age, was married to a Mr. Johnson, who is twenty-one years of age and five feet five inches in height. When Dan. Rice's circus appeared there last, the bride was exhibited at a side-show as a wonderful lilliputian.

Ex-Secretary Seward visited the National Assembly, at Versailles, on the 30th of August, with Minister Washburne. In the evening he attended the reception of President Thiers and had a private interview. On Thursday, following Mr. Seward and his daughter and Miss Risley dined with the President.

Gens. Hooker, Halleck and Hancock are now in St. Paul, Minn., the meeting being purely accidental. Gen. Halleck has visited Minnesota with his family in order to place his son at school with Bishop Whipple, who is his cousin. Gen. Hooker is on a visit of pleasure and recreation, and Gen. Hancock is at his post attending to his official duties.

Senator Wilson recently gave a graphic account to his neighbors and friends in Natick, Mass., of his visit to Europe, and told them that all his enjoyment, the happiest day in his life was when he came in sight of Long Island. He said: "It seems as though I had been absent a year. I was very homesick, and many times would have preferred to see our little Common than all Europe. I am very glad I went abroad, for I was treated with kindness and courtesy wherever I visited, and I found one thing—that it is a patent of nobility to be an American; and I also came to the conclusion that America is the future home of all Europe's poor, and they will continue coming as they have opportunity."

The Boards of Arbitration Under the Treaty of Washington.

The four Boards of Arbitration under the Washington treaty are now completed, although it is possible a fifth Commission may yet be constructed. The first and most important of these is the Alabama Commission, consisting of five members, which meets soon at Geneva. This deals with the subject of privateering, and will have to decide whether Great Britain exercised due diligence to prevent the escape of the Alabama and other confederate pirates from her waters, and whether she evaded her obligations in allowing them to recruit and refit at British ports. If the Board decides that such default occurred on the part of England, a gross sum is to be awarded for distribution among the sufferers as compensation for damages; or, if the Board shall be unable to agree upon the amount, it is to be fixed by another Commission, convoked by the members of the Geneva Board, who shall assess the damages by actual inquiry and proof, its decision being final. Should this alternative Board be convened, it will sit at Washington, New York, or Boston, or at all of those places, if necessary. The second Commission convenes at Washington, and will have to decide upon all war claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, not within the consideration of the Geneva arbitrators, and the claims of British subjects upon the United States. No claims of British subjects who resided in the Southern States during the war, no claims for slaves, nor of blockade runners, are, however, to have admission. This Board consists of three members, and will also hold sessions at New York and Boston. The third is the Fishery Commission, having one member for England and one for the United States. It will have to determine whether any compensation is due to the Dominion of Canada from the United States for surrendering the fishery privileges, and to adjudicate the amount should the question be decided in the affirmative. This commission is to meet at Hartford. The Fourth Commission, of which the Emperor of Germany is sole member and arbitrator, will have to settle the question of our Northwestern boundary, involving the Straits of Haro and Vancouver's Island, with some other territory about San Juan. We notice that either has obtained currency to the effect that the Queen during the present year to about double that it was in 1870, while the exports of the refined article shows an increase of 19,621 barrels, the exports of the present year being 44,325 barrels. We think these facts encouraging, and have no doubt that every month will show as favorable an increase as the above. When it is generally known by shipowners that petroleum freights can be obtained in this market, vessels from all parts of the world will be attracted here for an outward cargo, thereby increasing not only our exports but also our imports. Taking this view of the matter, we should think our railroads and business men generally would foster the trade. Should they do so we predict that our exports from Baltimore will, year by year, increase until they amount to hundreds of thousands of barrels.

Tammany's New Departue.

[From the New York Sun.]

Tilden, Seymour, Church & Co. are going to take the rule from Tammany. Tilden's house was yesterday run down with visitors. A new City General Committee is to be formed. It will consist of such men as A. R. Lawrence, Havemeyer, S. G. Courtney, James Gordon, Fernando Wood, Andrew H. Green, Benjamin Wood and others. Before this movement Tammany had made great efforts to induce Mr. Tilden to go to Syracuse as one of their delegates. But he refused to go. The action of the *World* in forming Mr. Tilden a "railway politician and a lawyer" removes the mask from that paper. Honest Democrats declare it to be in full sympathy with the ring. It is understood that the double-headed article accusing Tilden, Seymour, Church & Co. of entering into a conspiracy with the Tom Murphy Republicans, which was printed in the columns yesterday, came from the pen of Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlburt. Mr. Marble is already in Newport. He has been telegraphed, and will probably return to this city today. It remains then to be seen whether the *World* will take another hop, skip and jump.

Hon. S. A. Purviance for Vice-President.

The Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, is talked of for Vice-President of the United States, and his name, it is said, will be brought before the next National Republican Convention for that office.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is calculated that, according to the census returns of 1871, the average number to be fed in the in the British Islands during the next twelve months will be 21,843,970; and assuming the average consumption to be five and a half bushels per head, the quantity of wheat required will be little short of twenty-two million quarters. Taking the home produce at twenty-four bushels per acre, or of sixty-one pounds per bushel, and the area under wheat to be the same as that returned for 1870—namely, 17,000 acres—the gross produce of the United Kingdom will amount to about eleven and one-third million quarters. Deducting from this two and a quarter bushels per acre for seed, we have left for consumption as food about ten and a quarter million quarters, leaving a requirement of over eleven and a half million quarters to be supplied from foreign sources.

THE Police Commissioners of Boston have directed that all persons known to be engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors be warned to abandon the same. If the request should be disregarded, then all offending persons and places are to be made prosecuted—the first-class hotels, the great wine and spirit merchants, the genteel restaurants, as well as the gin mills of low degree. This demonstration is thought to be intended as a practical refutation of General Butler's assertion that no man can enforce the prohibitory liquor law except himself.

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, Republican candidate for Surveyor General, arrived in this city yesterday, from his home in Pottsville. He was summoned to Greensburg during the afternoon, and left on the six o'clock evening train for that place, intending to return at midnight. He will leave here for Washington, Pa., at an early hour this morning, but expects to return to this city on Friday.

Over-Doctored.

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored over-much. When nature needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopœia. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned indigestion and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation, and the heavy dews and fogs, are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great national elixir, which has long since swept more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly edgraved label, and a fac simile of the signature of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. FOSTER, DECEASED. Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN W. FOSTER, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate are required to make known the same without delay to

BELLE D. FOSTER, Administratrix.
Edgewood Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad
August 22, 1871.

ESTATE OF JOHN FRANZ, DECEASED. Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present the same to

FREDK. MAUL,
No. 1,209 Chestnut street, Pittsburgh.
HENRY FRANZ,
No. 1,908 Wharton street, East Birmingham.
GEORGE KUHLMAN,
No. 72 Ninth street, Birmingham,
Executors.

MARSHAL'S SALE—By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to Public Sale, at "Reed's Dock," in the City of Erie, on the 29TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, claim and interest of SHERMAN A. WETHERILL, of the City of New York, of, in and to the following described Property, to wit:

Two Cargoes of Iron Ore, containing Six Hundred and Fifty Tons,

Seized and condemned as the property of Sherman A Wetherill, at the suit of the United States.

A. MURDOCH, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRATES!

L. H. Smith & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves and Grates.
KELLS' PATENT
IRON HEARTH.
THE ANCHOR SAD IRON.
FIRE IRON STANDS, &c,

The Reflector Is the Best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a Trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more durable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the trade generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR our Trade Mark on the lower end.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The Gard Brick Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are
30,000 per Day.
And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the
Very Lowest Possible Prices.
All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

The Delaware Peach Crop.

Now that the peach season in Delaware is about over, growers are casting up their accounts. At their June meeting the fruit growers estimated the crop sent by rail at 3,316,000 baskets, but it will not be greatly over two and a half millions. The precise quantity, up to and including Thursday, September 14th, was 2,656,673, an increase over 1870 of 1,324,921 baskets. The quantity sent by water will be about a million of baskets, so that the whole crop of the Delaware peninsula is over three and a half million baskets, instead of four millions, as was expected. The net prices returned to the growers have probably been between thirty-five and forty cents per basket. At thirty-five cents, it is estimated, the peach crop sold and realized to Delaware, this year, over $1,225,000, and counting all consumption at home, by the canners, etc., a fair statement would doubtless be very nearly a million and a half of dollars.

A NUMBER of clergymen and religious newspapers are at variance whether the late eastern railway disaster was owing to "the mysterious providence of God" or "the reckless carelessness of man." The proprietors of the Westinghouse Air Brake think that the faithful use of their invention might assist in determining the question. It don't arise on the Pennsylvania Road, where the brake is on every train.

THE prospect is bright for a brisk demand abroad for American breadstuffs, and our railroads and canals will be fully occupied in transporting the products of the West to the seaboard, and ocean craft will not want business in supplying the foreign demand. To our grain producers the year is likely to be one of prosperity.

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks,
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.

At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Fall and Winter Importation
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, SILKS
AND
Millinery Goods,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND MISSES'
HATS AND BONNETS,
237 and 239 West Baltimore Street.
Offer the LARGEST MILLINERY STOCK to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice, variety and cheapness, comprising the Latest European Novelties.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.
317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 3 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton. 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Finet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-de-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.
Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Valcite, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.
Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.
St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 3, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

Good Bargains
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

At 25c, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, a large lot, Full size.
At $1 50, Ladies' Real Pontoosue Skirts, regular price, $2 50.
At $2, Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, fine goods, a great bargain.
At 50c, Light Poplin Skirts.
At $2 25, All Wool Square Shawls, full size.

New Fall Shawls and Estella Scarfs,
Velveteen Cords and Terrys.
Black and Colored Velveteens.

NEW STYLES IN
FALL HATS.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw and Fancy Glimp Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Velvet and Felt Hats.
Boys' Felt Hats.
Infants' Lace Caps and Bonnets.
At 25c, Brown School Hats.
A Fresh Stock of Hamburg Edgings.
Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Neck Ties.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear.

AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS
For Fall 1871.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET,
OFFER FULL LINES OF
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Adapted to the Present Season.
They invite particular attention to their offerings of
Black Mohairs,
Black and Colored Velveteens
AND
SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES.
SEDAN PLAIDS,
BERLIN PLAIDS,
FANCY JACQUARDO,
GRO DE PERLES.
These Goods are in CHOICE SHADES and STYLES, are CHEAP, and have the merit of affording the Retailer an Excellent Profit.

New Goods
ARRIVING EVERY DAY, and our customers and the Trade Generally can find much to Interest them.

Important Notice.
100 CASES
OF
FALL GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED,
AT
The People's Store
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, can receive prompt and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to reserve coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issues, bearing an average rate of interest of 4 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, September 19, 1871.

The local money market continues quite flush of loanable means, and the offerings at bank are comparatively light. All applicants in good standing are supplied at customary bank rates, and the banks we understand, could very conveniently enlarge their discount lines without any inconvenience to themselves.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¼	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	90½
Central Pacific Railroad	103½
Currency Pacific	115½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 19, 1871.	10:30 | A. M.	11. 15 | A. M.	12:30 | P. M.	2:30 | P. M.	3:15 | P. M.	4:00 P. M.
C. & H.	80½	80½	80¾	80½	80½	80½
Del. Lack. & W.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	103¾	103¾	104	104¼	104¼	103¾
Harlem			128¾			
Mich. Cent.				107½	108¾	107½
Lake Shore			106			
Illinois Cent.	124	124	124	124	124	124
Chic. & Rock Isl.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chic. & Pitts.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Pac. Mail	108	108¾	108¾	109	109¼	108¾
Rock Island	91¾	91¾	92	92	92	92
St. Paul	80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼	81¼	81
Tol. & Wabash		61	61	61	61	61
Pac. Mail						
Fort Wayne	104¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Ohio & Miss.	41¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¾
Chic. & Alton		125¾				
Cleve. & Pitts.		90¾				
Cent. of New Jersey		150				
Canton		56				
W. U. Tel.		64¾				64¾
Quicksilver		19¾				
Pacific Mail	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Adams Ex.		84				
U. S. Ex.		50				
American Ex.		61				
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	115	114¾	114¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	58
Catawissa preferred	48
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127
Seventh Street Railroad	15
Reading	57¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 19, 1871.

REMARKS—There has been another advance in prices of Western brands of flour, which will be found noted below. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours foot up 811 barrels. Grain comes in slowly, and as the mills can hardly procure a supply, whilst the prices are a little steep, they, too, will be compelled to yield to circumstances and put up the rates of flour, which will doubtless occur to-morrow. The exact cause of the sudden upward movement in flour is hard to determine; some say that farmers are too busy to push their crops forward to market; others that there is a heavy foreign demand: whilst others again believe that there is a "ring" in the West "bulling" up the price of wheat. Be this as it may, flour has gone, and is still going, up in price. There have been some slight changes in apples, peaches, carbon oil, quinces, bacon and provisions, eggs, &c., all of which are duly noted. The Grain Exchange was well attended, but the wide difference in the views of sellers and buyers prevented sales to any great extent.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ♥ ton, $5 50.

APPLES—There was a fair demand for good stock for present use, whilst for ordinary stock prices favored buyers. We quote ordinary at $1 50@1 ♥ bushel; lots $2 75@3 00 per barrel. Receipts last forty-eight hours 561 bbls.

ASHES—The market is unchanged with the supply fully up to the demand; common at 4@4½c; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c; lime 2c.

BEANS—There has been a slight advance, and we now quote small white at $2 25@2 50 ♥ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There has been a slight advance in sugar and hams, and plain shoulders and lard. Trade is reported fair and daily increasing. We quote as follows: Prime sugar-cured hams 16½@17c; sugar-cured shoulders, plain 13½@14c; sugar-cured ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11@11½c; dried beef 10c; smoked beef $14 50; lard, city rendered, in tierces, 10c; buckets and kegs, 11½c; ♥ lb.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES—We are reported sales at 12c ♥ lb. The supply is light.

DRIED PEACHES—Sold in small lots at 20@22c ♥ lb.

BEESWAX—Prices are nominal, and the demand is limited. We quote at 30@35c ♥ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans ♥ doz. $1 75; ½-lb do $2 75; 1-lb cans $3 75; 5-lb cans, $20 ♥ per doz.

BROOMS—The following are the ruffings of the trade: No. 1, Fancy $4 50; No. 2, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts for the packages during the past forty-eight hours. Prices rule as before quoted, at 30@32c for choice roll; country do, medium 14@16c ♥ lb.

CANNED FRUITS, &c.—The following are the rates of canned fruits, tomatoes, oysters, &c., now ruling in this market. The fruits are all of this year's growth and "putting up." Those are wholesale rates. The usual advance from stores:

	♥ doz.		♥ doz.
Peaches, 2 lb.	$	Plums, 2 lb.	2 00
Peaches, 3 lb.	2 85@3 00	Grapes pie, 2 lb.	2 50
Tomatoes, 2 lb.	2 50	Pine, 2 lb.	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lb.	2 10	String beans, 2 lb.	2 50
Green corn, 2 lb.	2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lb.	2 50
Green peas, 2 lb.	2 60	Lobsters, 1 lb.	1 75
Strawberries, 2 lb.	3 50	Lobsters, 2 lb.	3 25
Blackberries, 2 lb.	2 50	Oysters, 1 lb.	1 50
Raspberries, 2 lb.	3 50	Oysters, 2 lb.	2 50
Whortleberries, 2 lb.	2 50	Spiced oysters, 1 lb.	3 00
Damson plums, 2 lb.	2 50	Spiced oysters, 2 lb.	2 50
Pears, 2 lb.	3 00	Pickled oysters, qt.	5 00
Cherries, 2 lb.	3 00	Brandy peaches, qt.	4 00@4 50

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling rates of the cracker market, as reported by reliable manufacturing firms in this city:

Boston	8c
Butter	10c
Cream	7c
Fruit	12½c
Ginger cakes	12½c
Lemon	12½c
Oyster	7½c
Scotch	12½c
Soda	7½c
Sugar	10c
Water	7c
Wine	10c
Lemon Jumbles	14c
Mixed Jumbles	13c
Sugar Jumbles	13c

CEMENT—There is a better demand with sales at the following figures: Beaver's Pleasant Hy draulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $1 25; Rosendale, $1 00@2 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ♥ bbl.

CANDLES—There is a fair demand for tallow which forms nearly sole from store at $1 25@2 50 per bushel. For clover and flax seed there is feeble demand—whilst others again believe that there is a heavy foreign demand: whilst others again believe that there is a "ring" in the West "bulling" up the price of wheat. Be this as it may, flour has gone, and is still going, up in price. There have been some slight changes in apples, peaches, carbon oil, quinces, bacon and provisions, eggs, &c., all of which are duly noted. The Grain Exchange was well attended, but the wide difference in the views of sellers and buyers prevented sales to any great extent.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ♥ ton, $5 50.

APPLES—There was a fair demand for good stock for present use, whilst for ordinary stock prices favored buyers. We quote ordinary at $1@1 50; choice lots $2 75@3 00 per barrel. Receipts last forty-eight hours 561 bbls.

ASHES—The market is unchanged with the supply fully up to the demand; common at 4@4½c; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c; lime 2c.

BEANS—There has been a slight advance, and we now quote small white at $2 25@2 50 ♥ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There has been a slight advance in sugar and hams, and plain shoulders and lard. Trade is reported fair and daily increasing. We quote as follows: Prime sugar-cured hams 16½@17c; sugar-cured shoulders, plain 13½@14c; sugar-cured ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11@11½c; dried beef 10c; smoked beef $14 50; lard, city rendered, in tierces, 10c; buckets and kegs, 11½c; ♥ lb.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES—We are reported sales at 12c ♥ lb. The supply is light.

DRIED PEACHES—Sold in small lots at 20@22c ♥ lb.

BEESWAX—Prices are nominal, and the demand is limited. We quote at 30@35c ♥ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans ♥ doz. $1 75; ½-lb do $2 75; 1-lb cans $3 75; 5-lb cans, $20 ♥ per doz.

BROOMS—The following are the ruffings of the trade: No. 1, Fancy $4 50; No. 2, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts for the packages during the past forty-eight hours. Prices rule as before quoted, at 30@32c for choice roll; country do, medium 14@16c ♥ lb.

CANNED FRUITS, &c.—The following are the rates of canned fruits, tomatoes, oysters, &c., now ruling in this market. The fruits are all of this year's growth and "putting up." These

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Masonic Ceremonies at Washington's Tomb.

Shipments of Coffee in Bond.

Bigamy Bowen Effectually Shelved.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1871.

The Knights Templar.

A large body of Knights Templar visited the city today from Baltimore, and went down to Mt. Vernon, where Masonic services were held at the tomb of Washington.

Examination of Cadets.

Examinations of candidates for cadet engineers are now progressing at Annapolis. On the 20th inst. the examination of candidates for cadet midshipmen will begin, and both examinations will continue until the 1st of October, when the Academy year begins.

Shipments of Coffee in Bond.

The following shipments of coffee in bond were made from Baltimore yesterday, without delay at the Custom House: 761 bags by Baltimore and Ohio road for St. Louis, 214 bags for Nashville, and 1,594 bags for St. Louis by the Pennsylvania road.

The Ku-Klux Committee.

The full Ku-Klux Committee meets here to-morrow. The members present to-night think the proposition to divide into several sub-committees and visit different parts of the South will be adopted.

Bowen Effectually Shelved.

Public men just from South Carolina represent that the stories of Bowen having a fair prospect for nomination as Governor are without the least foundation, and that the reports sent out in his favor are manufactured by small cliques and circulated for effect. He is represented as without strength, and effectually shelved.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Salt Creek Valley, near Leavenworth, Kansas, while Mrs. Armistead was returning from the funeral of her son, who had been killed by accident on Saturday, the horses ran away, throwing the lady out of the carriage and killing her.

President Grant attended the Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati last night, and was received with great enthusiasm by the immense crowd there assembled. He was presented with a very handsome bouquet, and said "I thank you, sir," which was the only speech made. There were 30,000 visitors to the exposition yesterday.

The Buffalo industrial exposition was formally opened last evening, in the presence of a large crowd. Governor Hoffman delivered an address.

The Baltimore *Evening Journal*, Colonel Yerger's paper, came out yesterday in opposition to the new departure.

A grand banquet was given last evening to the Knights Templar at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore.

On the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution for the State of Nebraska, twenty-seven prominent points show a majority of 15,769 against its adoption. Female suffrage was completely voted down.

A fire in Virginia City, Nevada, destroyed a great portion of the business part of the place, entailing a loss of nearly $1,000,000.

A farmer named Joachim Geist, residing at Bremen, nineteen miles from Chicago, was arrested yesterday for scalding his wife to death by pouring boiling coffee down her throat. He denied having done it, but several persons swore before the Coroner's jury that he told them he was tired of her and had killed her.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 19.—River four feet three inches and rising. Six boats arrived at Craig's bar. Clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 19.—Arrived—Palestine, Henderson; Leclaire No. 2, Evansville. Departed—Camella, Henderson; Pytonia, Madison. Capt. E. R. Trimidad's new boat for the Bayou Teche trade was launched at Jeffersonville this evening. River falling, with eight inches in the chute and thirty on 10 l ind bar. If the river will not rise soon the lighter draught boats will take the place of those now running between here and Cincinnati. Weather cool and clear.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 19.—Port list: Lady Lee, Red river to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Southwestern cleared for New Orleans at 8 A. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, and Atlantic, St. Louis and return, 8 A. M.; Tom Jasper cleared for New Orleans; Emelie Lafarge, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 11 A. M.; Unique, Cairo to Louisville, 4 P. M. River stationary; weather clear; thermometer 72.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 19.—Arrived—Mary McDonald, Kansas City; Sallie, Vicksburg; City of Pekin and Northwestern, Kansas; Grand Tower, Herbert and Mollie Howe, New Orleans; Capital City, Vicksburg; Columbia, Memphis; Lake Cities, Cairo; St. Paul, Mountaineer, Kansas City; Mary E. Poe, Red river. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cool. Freights to New Orleans advanced to-day to—flour, $1 00; pork, $1 50; pound freight 50c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, September 19.—Cattle—receipts 5,831 head, or 36 cars against 309 the same time last week; market fairly active at a decline of 15@25c for good and common. Good cattle are more plenty, but in demand; closed quiet with a downward tendency; sales 21 State steers 1,200 lbs. at $4 50; 17 Indiana do 1,350 lbs. at $4 75; 21 do at $5 00@5 50; 182 Illinois steers 980 to 1,200 lbs. at $4 50@5 00; 30 Michigan steers 1,000 lbs. at $4 75; 20 Texas steers, 980 to 1,170 lbs., at 3 50@4 00. Sheep—Receipts 5,200, or 18 cars; market dull and declined chiefly for good at last week's prices; common dull; sales 215 Ohio sheep, at 3 75; 40 do at 4 00; 40 do at 4 25; 40 do at 4 75; 66; 232 Michigan, 75 to 78 lbs., at 4 50. Hogs—Receipts 7,713; market active and 10@15c higher, with all offerings selling; sales 2,662 at $4 25@5 05, for common to choice.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 19.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,192; cattle were selling this morning very near the closing prices at Brighton last week, which is an advance of 3/@3/c from last Tuesday's prices. Sales of choice at $ to 0; extra $9 00@9 50; first quality $8 25@8 50; second $7 50@8 00; third $5 50@7 00. Sheep and lambs—receipts 12,375; sales in lots at $5 00@5 25 each.

THE FAIR AT ALTOONA.

More Horse Race than Agricultural Show.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, September 18, 1871.

Thursday was the gala day of the fair, as far as regards attendance, and a very large crowd, estimated at ten thousand, was present. Large delegations are here from the surrounding towns, and representatives present from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Among the celebrities from the former place we noticed the redoubtable Alderman McMullin.

As before stated, the fair was a failure, outside of the races; and we had an idea that calling it a fair instead of a horse race, was rather a stretch of the imagination on the part of the managers who controlled it. But be that as it may, the trials of speed were the chief features, the cause with those who had contracted any attention; many exhibitors complained that no person came to look at the articles. This was especially the case with those who had on exhibition farming implements and machinery. They occupied a very obscure position, in the rear of the grand stand, and during the whole fair we did not notice fifty persons examining the various articles.

TUESDAY'S RACES.

Three races were on the programme for the day, and the principal stakes were carried off by the horse "Register" driven and owned by Royal Stetson, of Philadelphia. The only Pittsburgh horse which made any show whatever was Harry Van Voorhis's "White Hawk," but his excellent "breaking" qualities generally lost him every heat. By proper training we think he could easily beat any horse that was entered, and he probably will be heard from at some future time. The time made by the winning horses was bad, never coming under 2:40.

POSTPONEMENT.

On account of the very bad weather on Friday, the race to come off on that day was postponed till Tuesday next. The entries are the same as at the previous races, and Pittsburgh will be represented by horses owned by H. Van Voorhis, Sam. Keys, Frank Ardary, C. V. Hill and J. W. Knox.

J. A. R.

Are Sunday Weddings Valid?

There is, we heard an eminent lawyer allege a few days since, no marriage legally which is celebrated on the Sabbath day. There are, no doubt, twenty thousand couples, in this State alone, for whom the marriage ceremony was performed on the Sabbath—many of them on the very occasion of that day. A note drawn and signed on the Sabbath day is illegal, or any other legal agreement between parties. Marriage is a legal contract, which, if performed out of the legal time, necessarily must be void. And, claiming this, the sons and daughters of a recently deceased millionaire mean to contest his will, because in that a large portion of his property is left to the children of their stepmother, who was wedded to their father on a Sabbath, in a church in the city of Rochester, in this State. If the question is to be decided that such marriages are illegal, another long catalogue of vexatious suits will be added to our Courts by parties similarly related as the one above mentioned.

The decision lately rendered by a learned judge of our Courts, that marriages of minors are illegal, and a divorce for such a tie not necessary in order that they can separate and remarry legally since it, was carried into immediate practice by the parties for whom the decision was rendered, is proving baneful to society. The harm that this decision does to our social system is temporary only, and if the entire marrying population but learn of this decision, the future will witness less elopements of young couples, and a less number of cases where gulleful and designing men entice young ladies from home to wed them. That the ceremony of marriage performed for minors on any and all days of the week, or for a couple where one is a minor and the other an adult, should be pronounced illegal and non-effective, is not strange. But in the face of long practiced customs, that Sabbath day weddings are illegal, will strike thousands with feelings akin to consternation. With all our laws and codes, it is indeed strange that these legal enactments which most concern our personal welfare and happiness are generally known and least understood by the general public, including our most intelligent people.—*American Society.*

DOUBTLESS the most magnificent private establishment in the country is that of Mr. A. T. Stewart on Fifth avenue, New York, now nearly ready for occupancy. It covers an area of three hundred and sixteen by sixty-two feet, is four stories high, and while the exterior is elaborate and tasteful the interior is described as regal in its splendor. On the ground floor is a grand entrance hall entered through a superb marble vestibule, a reception room, parlor, breakfast and dining rooms, picture gallery and music room, all of spacious dimensions and elegant design. The floors and walls of all the rooms are of marble, and the ceilings are beautifully frescoed. All the apartments are adorned with splendid mirrors, elaborately carved mantle-pieces, and furniture of costly woods of all kinds. The chandeliers are all connected by electric wires, so that they can be lighted or extinguished in a moment. The carpets, of rare beauty, have been made to order in Europe. The second floor is reached by a grand staircase of white marble, which was manufactured in Italy and imported in sections. On this floor are the sleeping rooms of Mr. Stewart, a library and a billiard room, all elegantly fitted up. The third story consists of a series of beautiful sleeping apartments, and the fourth is devoted to servants.

THE business of manufacturing wine and brandy in California has become one of the leading features in that State. A company for the manufacture of grape brandy has been formed in Sacramento City the only enterprise of the kind in the city, owing to the fact that grape growers of the vicinity have found it very difficult to find a market for their grapes at a fair price. The new company, it is said, will have a capacity of turning out six hundred gallons of brandy per day. It is now but a few years since the distillation of brandy began in California, and so rapidly has the trade advanced, that in less than five years, French fire-water will cease to be driven from the market of the United States, and that of California substituted.

THE New York *Tribune* remarks that "if burning petroleum as fuel on locomotives and steamboats were found practicable and economical, it would be difficult to prevent such use of that dangerous fluid. However safe it may be so far as tried with the appliances used for experiment, the conditions are entirely reversed in case of accident; and it needs no prophet to foretell what increased horrors would be added in case of a collision on a railway train or of a steamboat's taking fire, if for the fuel ordinarily carried an equivalent quantity of petroleum were substituted."

THE VOICE FROM MOUNT SINAI.

Singular Acoustic Phenomenon.

Several months ago we gave a description of the interesting explorations then recently completed in the neighborhood of Mount Sinai, under the direction of the Palestine Association. At the late meeting of the British Association Captain H. S. Palmer, who has been honorably connected with the enterprise from its beginning, read a paper on a singular acoustic phenomenon at Jebel Nagus, one of the peaks of the Sinaic group. Jebel Nagus is a peculiar sandslope, from which loud and mysterious noises are frequently heard to proceed, exciting the superstitions of the Sedawin and the wonder of all travelers in that dreary, silent waste. The slope is about 200 feet in height and almost triangular in shape, eighty yards wide at its base and narrowing toward the top, where it runs off into three or four small gulleys. Sandstone cliffs bound it on either side, and above the head of the slope cliffs rise for about 150 or 200 feet more to the summit of the mountain. The sand, which is of a pale, yellowish brown color, appears to be that of the neighboring desert, derived in the first place from the waste of the sandstone rocks, and then conveyed to its position on the hillside by the drifting action of high winds. Its grains are large, and consist entirely of quartz. The neighboring rock *in situ* is a soft, friable sandstone, of a light brown, sometimes nearly white color inside, and weathering to a dull brown outside. The sand of the slope is so pure and fine, and in its usual condition so perfectly dry, and lies at so high an angle—nearly thirty degrees—with the horizon, as to be set in motion by the slightest cause. When any considerable quantity is thus in motion, rolling slowly down the slope like some viscous fluid, then is heard the singular acoustic phenomenon from which the mountain derives its name—at first a deep, swelling, vibratory moan, rising gradually to a drill roar, loud enough when at its height to be almost startling, and then as gradually dying away till the sand ceases to roll. Captain Palmer said that this sound is difficult to describe exactly; it is not metallic, nor like the sound of a bell, nor yet that of a magus. Perhaps the very hoarsest note of an Æolian harp, or the sound produced by rubbing the wet rim of a deep moist finger-glass, most closely resembles it, save that there is less music in the sound of this rolling sand. It may also be likened to the noise produced by air rushing into the mouth of an empty metal flask or bottle; sometimes it almost approaches the roar of thunder, and sometimes it resembles the deepest notes of a violoncello, or the hum of a humming-top. Captain Palmer ascertained, in the course of two days' experiment, that hot surface sand was always more productive of sound than the cooler layers underneath, the hot particles appearing to run more quickly than the cold.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, September 19, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'r.	Change 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of weather.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	14	51	8	N.	11	Cloudy	3
Cairo	30.07	12	69	9	N. W.	20	Cloudy	3
Chicago, Ill.	30.13	14	53	4	N. N. W.	11	Cloudy	3
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	12	58	4	N. W.	11	Clear	2
Cleveland, O.	30.01	12	54	6	N. W.	20	Clear	2
Davenport, Iowa	30.22	07	62	8	S. W.	8	Clear	2
Detroit, Mich.	30.01	14	52	6	N. W.	11	Clear	2
Louisville	29.96	11	69	9	S. W.	7		2
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	12	62	8	S. W.	7	18	0
Nashville, Tenn.	29.98	08	68	2	S. W.	5	12	A
New Orleans, La.	29.98	08	68	2	S. W.	5	12	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.00	11	58	2	N. W.	18	18	0
Shreveport, La.	29.73	08	68	2				A
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	08	58	11	S. W.	17	1.44	0
Toledo, O.	30.01	14	52	4				1
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.01	04	75	4				A

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the first letters of the alphabet, as follows: 1, imperceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

Stated of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, North western and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

REFORM NEEDED.

Too Many Prisoners in One Cell—The Reason Why—A Scene at the Lock-Up This Morning.

We have frequently called attention to the necessity of providing more room for the prisoners who are nightly compelled to sojourn in the Diamond street lock-up. As matters now stand, two, and frequently even three prisoners are compelled to occupy the same cell. What is the consequence? Night after night two or more—and generally more—prisoners are placed in the same cell, to wade through the morning. As the case generally happens, an Irishman is a co-tenant with a German, and the result is that as soon as one or other of the prisoners regains his consciousness he commences an attack upon his cell-mate. An instance of this was afforded this morning, when an unfortunate individual named James Tilly was hauled to the Lock-up in a beastly state of intoxication, and was placed in such a cell occupied by a man named Michael Sullivan. When Tilly was placed in durance vile he was an "dead drunk" as a man could be. No sooner was he carried into the cell occupied by Sullivan than the latter commenced an attack upon his cell-mate and beat and abused him in a terrible manner. So furious was the attack of Sullivan that Captain Reed had to interfere and violently lay hold of Sullivan to prevent him from actually kicking the head of Tilly to a jelly. We doubt not that this morning His Honor, Mayor Brush, will impose as heavy, if not a heavier punishment upon Sullivan for his conduct in the cell than for his misdemeanor previous to entering the lock-up. The prisoner Sullivan claims to hail from Bay City, Michigan, and is fully deserving of all the punishment which the city code allows the Chief Magistrate of our city to inflict upon any such heartless individual as the one in question. The cases of both the prisoners will be decided at the morning hearing today.

In this connection we would refer to the proposed new station-house, and respectfully ask the Building Committee, or the gentlemen in charge of the erection of the new station house, not to think of erecting less than fifty cells upon the ground whereon at present stands the old jail for the good of the general public, as well as the unfortunates themselves, but one prisoner should occupy a cell. Let this matter be fully carried out and it will prove a great help to the moralizing of our city.

Holtzheimer's Continental Restaurant.

Last night Holtzheimer's Continental Restaurant, just below the Postoffice, on Fifth avenue, was thrown open to the public for the first time this season. As may be imagined there was a tremendous crowd present, and the attendant good feeling existed among all present. The worthy proprietor, Mr. Max Holtzheimer, gave a grand complimentary supper to his friends, and had present the Lorlie Mannerchor, the members of which enlivened the occasion with several of their best songs. Altogether the occasion was a happy one and all present enjoyed themselves hugely.

The "Continental" has been greatly improved and thoroughly refitted throughout. Everything in the restaurant regards a first-class appearance as regards cleanliness and general appearance. We doubt not that Holtzheimer's Continental will prove one of the chief, if not our principal resort for refreshments during the coming fall and winter season. The bill of fare is all that could be desired, while the bar is stocked with the very best brands of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. We can confidentially recommend our readers to Holtzheimer when in need of wines, liquors, cigars or meals on the shortest possible notice.

A Crushed Foot.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a man named William Powers met with a terrible accident at the establishment of Dilworth & Co., No. 132 Seventh avenue. Some sacks of coffee were being conveyed to an upper story on the elevator, when one of the sacks becoming displaced, Mr. Powers endeavored to adjust it with his foot so that it would not hit the floor in its passage. He was engaged in this effort when the elevator was started on its upward trip, when his foot was caught between the platform and the floor and seriously crushed. Dr. Walters, who was called to attend Powers, fears that amputation will be necessary. The injured man was suffering great pain at two o'clock this morning.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record in the office of Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, since our last report:

Joseph H. Richardson et al to Michael Becker, September 8, 1871: 20 by 120 feet on Chestnut street, Temperanceville, with buildings.....$2,500

Wm. Patrick to Jerome S. Burnett, July 22, 1871; 100 by 120 feet, Temperanceville.....$1,750

Jerome S. Bennett et ux to Rev. M. Domenec, September 1, 1871; 100 by 120 feet, Temperanceville, with buildings.....$8,750

Jane Buchanan, guardian, &c., to Robert Henderson, May 16, 1871; 24 by —— Third ward, Allegheny.....$1,100

James McClain, et al, to M. Keddie, June 13, 1871; 20 by 90 feet, Liberty avenue, Third ward.....$1,000

Frederick Gutenhofer to Adam Strobel, July 27, 1871; 6/8 acres, in Marshall township, with buildings.....$2,500

Andrew Miller et ux to Elizabeth Burton, September 1, 1871; 29 feet, 9/8 inches by 94 feet, First ward, with buildings.....$1,800

Francis A. Berott to Joseph Dredeli, 33 feet, Sharpsburg, with buildings.....$2,300

Robert Adams to Wm. Shore, September 9, 1871; part Nos. 43 and 44 in Robert Wood's plan of lots, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

James K. P. Duff to E. H. Rease, et al., September 19, 1871; two acres 13 perches of land in Charleroi township.....$1,000

A. Swem, et ux, to L. M. Baum, August 2, 1871; 100 82-100 perches of land in the borough of Braddock.....$1,800

James Meelon to Wm. P. Fulton, August 5, 1871; lots Nos. 22 and 23 in J. R. Mellon's plan, Wilkins township.....$250

Jas. Longmore to H. M. Boyle, August —, 1871; 20x 15 feet on corner Pitt alley and Ohio street, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$2,000

Jas. C. Anderson to D. W. Consani, August 3, 1871; 33/4 perches in Kilbuck township.....$500

John Griffith to Conrad Hupp, April 11, 1871; 45x110 feet in St. Clair Boro, buildings.....$1,900

Thos. S. Magee to John H. Mercer, Aug. 31, 1871; lots No. 246 and 247, in Maples plan, Boydstown, 50x 114 feet.....$750

Thos. Magee to George Haunstein, August 10, 1871; lots No. 186 and 1871, in same plan, 50x111 feet.....$50

Joseph Martin to Peter Loeffler, May 11, 1871; 20 by 107 feet on Perry street, Allegheny City.....$2,000

Samuel Dozier to Mary Ann Bell, September 1, 1871; 24x100 feet, on Maple street, Sharpsburgh buildings.....$1,200

Jas Whittaker to John McGah, on February 24, 1869; 22x140 feet, on Union street, Allegheny City.....$1,000

H. S. Graham to James S. Irwin, December 5, 1870; 4 acres and 29 perches in Ohio street, with buildings.....$8,000

Fred. Stiver to George P. Lang, September 4, 1871; lots 6, 7 and 8 in Watson's plan, in Rose township.....$4,750

Wm. O'Hara to A. M. Barr, August 17, 1871; 4 lots in O'Hara's plan, Twentieth ward.....$4,000

C. F. Kiopfer to Henry Williams, et al., August 14, 1871; lots 297, 298, 309, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306 in "Sample farm," Shaler township.....$2,150

John D. Moreland to Geo. Schafer, September 1, 1871; 46x150 feet on Greensburg turnpike at East Liberty, with buildings.....$5,275

H. S. Manning to G. H. Heuwes, February 4, 1871; lot No. 43 in Mellor's plan, Twenty-first ward, with buildings.....$1,675

James McLain, et al., to Martin Flatley, July 10, 1871; 20x140 feet on Second avenue, in the Twenty-third ward.....$1,000

C. H. Lucas to Clem. Dennis, September 1, 1871; 20 by 91 feet on Berthond street, Fifteenth ward.....$1,000

Fred. Sieckel to Maria Koch, February 7, 1871; 52x 100 feet, in village of Manchester, Allegheny, with buildings.....$3,000

William Hoffman to John Scott, August 15, 1871; 16x 63 feet corner of Balkam street and Bank lane, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$2,000

Ernest Beese to Conrad Bauer, Aug. 7, 1871; 100 by 120 feet on Cedar street, buildings.....$2,000

Conrad Bauer to Adam Hoffman, Aug. 14, 1871; 100 by 120 feet on Cedar street.....$700

Estrs. of Anna Reardon to Daniel Reardon, 24 by 100 feet on corner of Forty-sixth and Hatfield streets, Seventh ward.....$1,000

Chas. Cunningham to Fred. Briggs, Sept. 15, 1871; 19 acres and 87 perches on Brunots island, with buildings.....$7,500

D. P. Estep to James Boyce and Stephen Malatesta, Sept. 15, 1871; 1 acre 109 perches of land, borough of Bellevue, with buildings.....$1,450

A. B. Frisbee to Benj. McLain, April 1, 1869; 45x 125 feet in Boyd's plat, Lower St. Clair township.....$2,000

Geo. W. Bollman to Thos. B. A. David, May 1, 1871; part of lots 47, 48, 49 and 50 in Robinson & Forsythe's plan, Sixteenth ward.....$2,000

Peter Worral to Catharine Foliart, Sept. 5, 1871; 25 by 100 feet on Butler street.....$250

Howard School District to Titus Berger, Sept. 15, 1871; 100 by 137 feet, corner of Isabella and Taylor streets, Sixteenth ward.....$1,000

Sarah C. Hays to Emson Brown, June 5, 1871; 100 by 24 feet in the borough of Ormsby.....$500

Catharine R. Negley to Haskell W. Bullam, August 1, 1871; 26 acres and 11 85-100 perches in Ninetenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$51,491

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record in the office of Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, since our last report:

Joseph H. Richardson et al to Michael Becker, September 8, 1871: 20 by 120 feet on Chestnut street, Temperanceville, with buildings.....$2,500

Wm. Patrick to Jerome S. Burnett, July 22, 1871; 100 by 120 feet, Temperanceville.....$1,750

Jerome S. Bennett et ux to Rev. M. Domenec, September 1, 1871; 100 by 120 feet, Temperanceville, with buildings.....$8,750

Jane Buchanan, guardian, &c., to Robert Henderson, May 16, 1871; 24 by —— Third ward, Allegheny.....$1,100

James McClain, et al, to M. Keddie, June 13, 1871; 20 by 90 feet, Liberty avenue, Third ward.....$1,000

Frederick Gutenhofer to Adam Strobel, July 27, 1871; 6/8 acres, in Marshall township, with buildings.....$2,500

Andrew Miller et ux to Elizabeth Burton, September 1, 1871; 29 feet, 9/8 inches by 94 feet, First ward, with buildings.....$1,800

Francis A. Berott to Joseph Dredeli, 33 feet, Sharpsburg, with buildings.....$2,300

Robert Adams to Wm. Shore, September 9, 1871; part Nos. 43 and 44 in Robert Wood's plan of lots, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

James K. P. Duff to E. H. Rease, et al., September 19, 1871; two acres 13 perches of land in Charleroi township.....$1,000

A. Swem, et ux, to L. M. Baum, August 2, 1871; 100 82-100 perches of land in the borough of Braddock.....$1,800

James Meelon to Wm. P. Fulton, August 5, 1871; lots Nos. 22 and 23 in J. R. Mellon's plan, Wilkins township.....$250

Jas. Longmore to H. M. Boyle, August —, 1871; 20x 15 feet on corner Pitt alley and Ohio street, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$2,000

Jas. C. Anderson to D. W. Consani, August 3, 1871; 33/4 perches in Kilbuck township.....$500

John Griffith to Conrad Hupp, April 11, 1871; 45x110 feet in St. Clair Boro, buildings.....$1,900

Thos. S. Magee to John H. Mercer, Aug. 31, 1871; lots No. 246 and 247, in Maples plan, Boydstown, 50x 114 feet.....$750

Thos. Magee to George Haunstein, August 10, 1871; lots No. 186 and 1871, in same plan, 50x111 feet.....$50

Joseph Martin to Peter Loeffler, May 11, 1871; 20 by 107 feet on Perry street, Allegheny City.....$2,000

Samuel Dozier to Mary Ann Bell, September 1, 1871; 24x100 feet, on Maple street, Sharpsburgh buildings.....$1,200

Jas Whittaker to John McGah, on February 24, 1869; 22x140 feet, on Union street, Allegheny City.....$1,000

H. S. Graham to James S. Irwin, December 5, 1870; 4 acres and 29 perches in Ohio street, with buildings.....$8,000

Fred. Stiver to George P. Lang, September 4, 1871; lots 6, 7 and 8 in Watson's plan, in Rose township.....$4,750

Wm. O'Hara to A. M. Barr, August 17, 1871; 4 lots in O'Hara's plan, Twentieth ward.....$4,000

C. F. Kiopfer to Henry Williams, et al., August 14, 1871; lots 297, 298, 309, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306 in "Sample farm," Shaler township.....$2,150

John D. Moreland to Geo. Schafer, September 1, 1871; 46x150 feet on Greensburg turnpike at East Liberty, with buildings.....$5,275

H. S. Manning to G. H. Heuwes, February 4, 1871; lot No. 43 in Mellor's plan, Twenty-first ward, with buildings.....$1,675

James McLain, et al., to Martin Flatley, July 10, 1871; 20x140 feet on Second avenue, in the Twenty-third ward.....$1,000

C. H. Lucas to Clem. Dennis, September 1, 1871; 20 by 91 feet on Berthond street, Fifteenth ward.....$1,000

Fred. Sieckel to Maria Koch, February 7, 1871; 52x 100 feet, in village of Manchester, Allegheny, with buildings.....$3,000

William Hoffman to John Scott, August 15, 1871; 16x 63 feet corner of Balkam street and Bank lane, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$2,000

Ernest Beese to Conrad Bauer, Aug. 7, 1871; 100 by 120 feet on Cedar street, buildings.....$2,000

Conrad Bauer to Adam Hoffman, Aug. 14, 1871; 100 by 120 feet on Cedar street.....$700

Estrs. of Anna Reardon to Daniel Reardon, 24 by 100 feet on corner of Forty-sixth and Hatfield streets, Seventh ward.....$1,000

Chas. Cunningham to Fred. Briggs, Sept. 15, 1871; 19 acres and 87 perches on Brunots island, with buildings.....$7,500

D. P. Estep to James Boyce and Stephen Malatesta, Sept. 15, 1871; 1 acre 109 perches of land, borough of Bellevue, with buildings.....$1,450

A. B. Frisbee to Benj. McLain, April 1, 1869; 45x 125 feet in Boyd's plat, Lower St. Clair township.....$2,000

Geo. W. Bollman to Thos. B. A. David, May 1, 1871; part of lots 47, 48, 49 and 50 in Robinson & Forsythe's plan, Sixteenth ward.....$2,000

Peter Worral to Catharine Foliart, Sept. 5, 1871; 25 by 100 feet on Butler street.....$250

Howard School District to Titus Berger, Sept. 15, 1871; 100 by 137 feet, corner of Isabella and Taylor streets, Sixteenth ward.....$1,000

Sarah C. Hays to Emson Brown, June 5, 1871; 100 by 24 feet in the borough of Ormsby.....$500

Catharine R. Negley to Haskell W. Bullam, August 1, 1871; 26 acres and 11 85-100 perches in Ninetenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$51,491

Seventh Ward Vigilance Committee.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward held another meeting last evening at the Franklin street school house, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Vigilance Committee, D. L. Fleming, Esq., occupying the Chair. The committee formerly selected to block out the ward, performed the duties admirably. Some fifty gentlemen were appointed to thoroughly canvass the various blocks. The names of those composing the Finance, Registration, Printing and Hook Committees will be announced hereafter. The meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening, at the same place and hour, to report progress. The ward was well represented at the meeting and the fact was evinced that the Republicans of the Seventh ward are alive to the importance of getting out a full vote on the 10th of October.

Bill of Fare.

The attention of merchants and business men generally who dine in the city, is directed to the bill of fare of J. R. Hubley & Co.'s dining rooms, No. 195 Penn avenue, published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday; and we would advise them to look for it tomorrow, as they will be sure to find something on it suited to their tastes. The publication of the bill of fare is a great convenience to business menthus it enables them to select their dinner at leisure, and they can tell before taking their seat at the table whether they can get what they desire or not.

THE following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms—106 Smithfield street:

Mechanics' National Bank	$96 25
Exchange National Bank	74 50
Exchange National Bank	74 25
M. & M. National Bank	71 50
Citizens' National Bank	71 25
Bank of Pittsburgh	74 00
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	54 00
Monongahela Navigation Co.	50 00
Allegheny Gas Company	45 25
Western Insurance Company	52 25
M. & M. Insurance Company	57 00
National Insurance of Allegheny	49 00
German Insurance Company	49 00

ARE COMING.—The original Georgia Minstrels will appear at Lafayette Hall next September 25th and 26th. Mr. Charles B. Hicks, their manager, arrived in town last evening.

WE are pleased to announce the arrival home of Mr. John H. Benitz, the well known singer, who for a year past has been completing his musical studies in the city of Munich, Bavaria. He was accompanied by a Carl Ritter, an accomplished musician.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Oates' company had a good house and created a great deal of amusement last evening. But we fancy that the higher satisfaction was from the gems from different operas and other compositions of the better class. Mrs. Oates has unquestioned powers as a musical performer. As an actress she is vivacious and self-sustained; of the school of Lotta, but by no means in every respect; and as a singer, capable of sustaining a much higher role on the stage. Provided she but felt a regret that her performances were not adapted to such a standard. And this remark, in a qualified sense, is true of other members of the company. The performances, set as they are with these gems, are something unusual, and calculated to attract audiences, whose desire, whether for things of real merit or the comic that cannot lay claim to the title, or burlesque that only makes one wish that it had been omitted, to let us have more of the first quality, is quite likely to be gratified.

This evening "Little Faust," which is called in the announcement elsewhere "the great London, Paris and New York sensation," will be produced.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—As was to be expected, the pantomime of the "Three Hunchbacks" went off much better last evening than on its first presentation. The scenery was better arranged and better managed, and the whole performance was more enjoyable. Mr. Abbott has no superior as a clown, while all the members of the company are first-class performers. The gentleman who appears in rapid succession as Lafayette in the first scene of the second act is fully the equal of Lingard in everything, and his superior in some things. The pantomimic feature is one of the fine features of the evening's entertainment. This pantomime is one of the best ever presented here, and is entirely devoid of objectionable features. There are no nude ballet dancers, no questionable jokes. It is something that all can enjoy, old and young. The "Three Hunchbacks" will be repeated to-night.

VARIETIES.—No matter what the attractions elsewhere, the attendance at the Varieties Theatre seldom, if ever falls off. This is due to the liberality of Manager Nims, who always secures the most accomplished artists, no matter what the expense. The company nightly appearing is a very strong one, and the performance one of the best ever witnessed in the city.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the Hostetter-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. mwf

INSTRUCTIONS TO VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.—Hon. Qes. Reifsnider Executive Committee.]

Pittsburgh, September 13, 1871.

Call your committee together at once, and block out your Ward or Election District, and the active WORKING Republicans on each of your blocks, and see that every man is registered.

First—THAT EVERY VOTER IS REGISTERED, on or before Saturday, the 30th day of October, the last day on which a person can be registered.

Second—That all Republican voters are attended to especially those who may be prevented by illness, from the full exercise of their right of suffrage.

Third—That each Voter pays his taxes, as some don't understand the necessity of paying them before election day, and has his receipt on hand at the Polls, as every man without receipt will be kept out of the way of Republican Voters. County or State Taxes, only will be taken at the Polls.

Fourth—That all persons requiring it are naturalized.

Fifth—That every Voter is instructed to bring his Tax Receipt and Naturalization papers to the Polls.

Sixth—That an attack upon the cell-mate and beat and abused him in a terrible manner. So furious was the attack of Sullivan that Captain Reed had to interfere and violently lay hold of Sullivan to prevent him from actually kicking the head of Tilly to a jelly. We doubt not that this morning His Honor, Mayor Brush, will impose as heavy, if not a heavier punishment upon Sullivan for his conduct in the cell than for his misdemeanor previous to entering the lock-up. The prisoner Sullivan claims to hail from Bay City, Michigan, and is fully deserving of all the punishment which the city code allows the Chief Magistrate of our city to inflict upon any such heartless individual as the one in question. The cases of both the prisoners will be decided at the morning hearing today.

Seventh—That sound REPUBLICANS are appointed to watch on each and every Election Board, and named tickets, with other names on *with some of our own* tickets.

Eighth—That every Republican voter is furnished with a *straight* and *full* Republican ticket.

Ninth—That a committee is appointed to procure vehicles for bringing aged and infirm Republicans to the polls.

Tenth—That a committee is appointed to call upon or address the Democratic voters, and procure tickets on Organization, and procure books, papers and other documents and have them distributed throughout their election precincts.

Eleventh—That competent, straight Republicans be elected or hired that is necessary to fill any vacancy to act on the Election Board. Be on hand early at the Polls.

Twelfth—That every good Republican does his whole duty before and on election day. Talk down the money influence and vote against bribery and rascality in our party, of corruption and all the other abominable falsifications so busily being circulated in the interest of the Democratic party. Republicans, work—turn out and defeat the machinations of our old enemy—started by the old gang.

H. M. LONG, Chairman.

ROBERT DILWORTH, }
E. C. MATTHEWS, } Secretaries.

*SECOND GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 300 LOTS, NEAR MILLVALE BOROUGH, AT ALLEGHENY END OF EWALT